The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4665. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

Fourth Day's Proceedings of the Southern Wing.

An Address to the People of the Union.

Resolutions on the Status of the Late Rebel States.

A Mild Censure of President Johnson's Course.

Remarks of John M. Botts and Gov. Brownlow.

Choice Extracts from the Rhetoric of Other Delegates.

Miss Anna Dickinson Delivers an Address to the Members.

Some Difference of Opinion as to the Time for Adjournment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

The collisions of opinion foreshadowed in the less temperate characteristics of the Convention yesterday bore fruit in frequent afternoon outpourings of divided sentiment. The hall of the Continental was the great theatre of animated discussion for many hours after the adjournment of the Convention, and eager knots of men in conversation at street corners, with loud voice and animated gesture, showed the intensity of feeling brought out by the contact of ideas on the suffrage question. The same temperance in the heat of their discussion which we before remarked was still present, however, in all these side debates; great earnestness, not anger, being their peculiarity.

The only intemperate language we have heard among the delegates on any subject was in the ventilation, yesterday, of a free expression of their opinion on the manner in which their proceedings are being belied and belittled by a New-York morning journal. Certainly no reports did ever more untruthfully characterize the proceedings of any body of men than those complained of. What object is to be subserved by not only underrating the importance of this convocation, but by foully misstating its manner of procedure and slandering the gentlemen engaged therein, none but those habituated to the sacrifice of all truth and feeling to political purpose can appreciate. Our instructions to write a plain, unvarnished tale have been followed as near as may be to the letter—nothing extenuated, nothing set down in malice. It would be a painful task indeed to us to write otherwise than we do. If the body of men, representatives of every State in the Union here convoked, were intolerant of speech in assembly, as this journal says they are, and that they wound up their days with drunken orgies, the writing of that story would be no pleasing duty, and its reception, we know, unwelcome news to the organ we represent, as to every representative of the American people, who, however differing in opinion with any section, is tenacious of the dignity of the whole.

The conclusions deduced by the illogical from the loss to the Presidential party of Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT are quite amusing, many of the very sanguine being ready with open arms to receive the great soldier and sailor to-morrow or next day; while the still more sanguine have dreams that the Radical cause once espoused by these heroes, their tongues will be loosened, and that speeches with rounded flow will pour from their lips like oil.

GOING HOME.

Very many of the Northern delegation returned home last evening, following those who went on the evening before. The probability of extended sessions of the Southern branches does not decrease with the now developing differences of opinion, and as there can be no fusion of the North and South until after the adoption of address and resolutions by the latter, and until all the pros and cons to be born thereof have been discussed *ad libitum*, money-loving Jerseymen and New-Yorkers did wisely to go home to their little harvest, lest the home-sheaves might rot during their vain effort to garner glory here.

THE MASS MEETING.

The announcement yesterday morning that Philadelphia should show its Radical strength in mass meeting, and procession in the evening, had prepared us for an imposing display, knowing the character of Philadelphia of old in this particular, but we were not prepared for a turn out of such gigantic magnitude, that it, beyond doubt, eclipses all gatherings within our recollection but that ever to be remembered sea of excited people which met and tried to meet in Union-square, in New-York, April, 1861. Opposite the League House was the place named for the gathering. By seven o'clock the entire space was filled, flanked by Walnut-street and Chestnut, and large crowds had ranged themselves around the outside stands, having given up all hope of reaching within hearing distance of the balcony of the League House. This fine building—or, as a local paper has it, "this palatial pile of monumental architecture"—was beautifully illuminated. The names of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN and GEARY blazed in brilliant jets high overhead. What Gen. GEARY has done to get in such good company, is not the subject of familiar conversation; but what he is going to do, is. The Philadelphians have a right, if they choose, to take the General upon trust. Whether the First of Patriots and the martyr President accept the introduction and acknowledge the compliment, or would prefer waiting yet a little longer before they divide their mighty honors with a GEARY, is a question not so easily disposed of.

Thirteen large stars spanned the balcony, forming an arc of light, these being surmounted by a shield bearing the whole number in one galaxy—thirty-six. Other lights ornamented shaft and capital, frieze and entablature, and these, blazing out through the folds of many banners, produced an effect at first glance startlingly pleasing. The three other stands were draped after the latest improved style of doing such things, and each one was embraced by a dome of starry jets.

THE CROWD.

As 8 o'clock approached, the tide of people flowing in through every avenue leading toward Broad-street was great—the eye being unable to reach its extremities either way, to the right hand or to the left, from the balcony of the League House. Twenty-five thousand people, at least, had gathered in the street—peaceful, orderly and good-humored. Cries for BEN BUTLER, in all the varieties of pronunciation of that name, and for Parson BROWNLOW, and for the absent Mayor, and for other gentlemen distinguished in the nation's or in local history, followed each other, each name being greeted with the plaudits of the few who heard, and reëchoed by the many who did not, but who knew it must be good instinctively, and wished to show that they were ready for the work they came to do, to cheer everybody and everything but "ANDY JOHNSON." With all their claims to be lovers of justice and peace and harmony, there never was a crowd more anxious to hear ill of a man behind his back than this one of last night. There was no little failing of Mr. JOHNSON, even to the fact that he wears a long tail, not a body coat, at his receptions, and that on several occasions he didn't part his hair straight, which was not turned over and wickedly animadverted upon in little speeches of one sentence duration.

SHOWING THE TIGERS.

Whenever the crowd seemed to lack food for further display of this kind, the tacty gentleman, who catered for it pending the arrival of BEN. BUTLER, popped some prominent gentleman forward and introduced him. This passed the time pleasantly, and made another starting-point for the Anti-President facetiæ. Now it was JOHN MINOR BOTTS, who bowed till he got blue. After him the blushing TILTON waved his yellow locks over the cold freestone of the balcony, followed by Governors from away down South, and Senators from away up North, and any number of middle men, until the task of receiving each aspirant for the noisy honors of the crowd with appropriate cheers became laborious even to the lusty lungs of the "great unwashed" below.

THE MISSING MAYOR MAKES A HIT OF IT.

Mayor MCMICHAEL at last came forward and made a good-humored little speech, which rolled out of him in a jolly, windy way, suggestive of good living and good behavior, until he began to talk of ANDREW JOHNSON, but as soon as the vision of that horrible man, whom he didn't wait to see when he called upon him, rose before his mental eye, it seemed as if all the lager-beer he ever drank (for he must drink lager to get so fat and to hold on to the German vote) had suddenly turned sour, making him unhappy, disagreeable, and a burden to himself. Having informed the crowd with a smile which was intended for them, that "the Mayor was at home," he immediately followed the announcement with a frown, (just what he ought not to have done, as it made him look very ugly indeed,) intended for somebody at Chicago. We may mention, for the benefit of his biographer, that Mayor MCMICHAELS looks what is known in song as "A jolly old soul," and is just the kind of fellow you would place at the head of the table to say good things and get them out of other people; but when he gets cross, which he does now and then, he looks as ugly as—as that venerable blacksmith to whom, although an accomplished tradesman, the gods refused admittance to Olympus on the ground that if they let him in the women would all leave the place.

His welcome to his home again by the crowd was a warm one, and when he stated that "he was their organ, the organ of the Union League," everybody applauded and seemed to agree with him but one cadaverous-looking Johnson man, who disappeared immediately after he had shouted "Barrel organ, I suppose." It was well for him he did so, or his friends would have found nothing of the punster in the morning but his organic remains in disintegrated portions about the square.

THE ORATORS.

The Mayor having said his little say, introduced Gen. BUTLER, who was received with enthusiastic cheering, waving of hats and successions of tigers, which lasted for many minutes. The General's speech didn't amount to much; it was the old story, contrasting New-Orleans under the nine months' rule with the New-Orleans for the past six months, and no doubt was true, every word of it, but there was nothing fresh in it. The General did not speak long, as he was hoarse from the labor of the day before. He concluded with a fling at the Convention of the 14th of August, and, as a matter of course, with a caress for that one now assembled.

There were now upon the stand, with ready words and tongue on fire, some of the leading orators of the Convention, among them Gov. YATES, of Illinois; Gov. MORTON, of Indiana; Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, JOHN MINOR BOTTS, THEODORE TILTON, Secretary HARLAN, of Iowa.

The Mayor now introduced Secretary HARLAN, who, although not as familiar to the crowd as others they saw and wished more to hear, was received warmly.

The Secretary's speech, or as much as he got leave to make of it, was of just that kind to be expected from a gentleman who had learned to talk loud and long in church, and who, not finding that theatre sufficiently stirring for him, leaped into the more noisy arena of politics. He turns out words with a fluency which reflects credit upon the entire State he represents just as a new machine does upon the town where it is invented. His voice is loud, too, and his memory a good one, for he recited a history of the rise, progress, fall and rise again of the Southern rebellion from end to end, and was just beginning to show us what would be the effect on the present generation and the next six, of our present action North and South, when, mercifully, he was interrupted by the great torchlight procession of the Radicals from the different wards of the city.

THE PROCESSION.

The Senator having tried for a while to talk down the rockets and the pops of the fireballs from the Roman candles, the precursors of the procession, at last gave in, winding up with a sarcastic hurl at some modern Judas of his acquaintance who carried the bag, he said, and distributed patronage. The procession, cheering and cheered, passed along Broad-street, working its way with difficulty through the dense mass in the neighborhood of the League House. There were cavaliers on horseback, in wagons and on foot, carrying banners and huge lanterns and transparencies, the inscriptions on which in greater part were devoted to epigrammatic eulogy of "Gen. Geary, the comeing man," thus given after the antiquated spelling of the remote region. Not a few of the transparencies gave evidence of the genius of youthful Philadelphia, in the artistic way in, efforts to give on dirty muslin the features of the living and departed great. With that fine instinct which always accompanies true genius, the artists had the precaution to print the name of the person underneath the portrait, for which we thank them. The mottoes were numerous, but not funny; a few of them were patriotic, and another few sarcastic, the bulk the usual electioneering clap-trap, and evidently but a premature display of the preparations for GEARY.

Among the most striking were, "Welcome to Loyal Southerners;" "The Blood of our Soldiers shall not be shed in vain;" "My Race is Almost Run"—ANDREW JOHNSON; "That's so;" "The Handwriting is on the Wall;" "Our gallant tars and brave soldiers have won a nation's gratitude;" "Their only hope is in a divided North"—GRANT; "No compromise with traitors;" "A live duck," with a pen in its mouth, and ill enough looking to resemble Mr. FORNEY, or even the Mayor when he's cross, gave occasion for some fun. A portrait of the President, which was at once recognized from the fact that the words ANDY JOHNSON were underneath in large black letters on a white ground, next passed by, and was assailed with a great many unclean, wordy missiles, such as "Hit him again;" "Three groans for the dead dog;" "Hit him again in the sore place," and other tit-bits of phraseology, their intellectual offerings to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

When the procession had passed and repassed and passed again, and all the sky-rockets had had their airy fling, and all the Roman candles then blew up, and all the flower-pots had sent up their unfragrant roses, filling the streets with smoke and the uncomfortable odors of combusted sulphur, the Senator took up the thread of his harangue which he had laid down about an hour and a half before, and "walked into" the afflicted JOHNSON with renewed vigor, kalsomoning him all over in such a wild way that his nearest relatives wouldn't know him. At last he blew himself out, but not till he was deserted by numbers of the crowd who had given up all hope of his ever reaching his peroration, and gone after the procession.

Senator YATES, late Governor of Illinois, next addressed the crowd, and maintained his post till a quarter to twelve o'clock, when everybody was so tired that they retired.

AT THE OTHER STANDS.

While the majority of the immense crowd gathered around the main stand in front of the League House, the other three rostrums were not deserted. The principal one of these, located at the large square north of the League House, was surrounded with an audience of about 10,000 persons, whose numbers were constantly being augmented or substracted from, according as the enthusiasm at other stands prevailed. It was a noticeable fact that this crowd, although addressed by some of the ablest representatives of the Radical Party, failed to respond with that degree of enthusiasm which generally characterises assembled masses. Do what they would, the speakers were unable to extort from their hearers any symptoms of hearty sympathy. Their remarks fell comparatively still-born. The other side-stands were in about the same condition. It seemed, to a disinterested spectator, as if the Radical crowd was assembled around the main stand, and that the other assemblages were made up of those who had come to see what their opponents were doing. The speakers at the stands were Gen. SCHENCK, Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Senator WILSON, Col. R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, Senator LANE, Senator COLE, and other lesser lights. One stand was set apart more particularly for addresses by German orators, and they held forth to their entire satisfaction.

MISMANAGEMENT.

The several meetings were very much disturbed, not to say demoralized, by the constant marching through them of the torch-light processions. Flaming petroleum elicited the hearty cheers from the crowd which the speakers had failed to draw out, and as a consequence the remarks of the orators were drowned in the vociferations accorded the procession. This procession, by the by, was something of a fraud, inasmuch as portions of it passed in review several times. It was something like the immense armies we see on the stage, where the soldiers having done duty under one leader are paraded again under another. Ward delegations having passed the speakers' stands with one set of banners and mottoes, turned down side streets, obtained new lanterns and devices, and again appeared. But this little deception failed to deceive even the Southerners, for whose benefit it was designed, for we heard Virginia's corpulent representative, JOHN MINOR BOTTS, remark that "the procession is marching around a square." Yet it is but justice to say that the legitimate display, was indeed a fine one, and has never been equaled in Philadelphia. The speakers were very much annoyed, however, to see the crowd more desirous of honoring petroleum than their remarks.

GEN. BEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER is the favorite of the hour. His name is upon the lips of every one, and whenever crowds congregate loud calls are made for the hero of Fort Fisher. He is nothing loath to put in an appearance, and hence he has been found one of the most prolific orators of the season. Indeed, so great has been his oratorical exertions, that he has, in a measure, lost his voice, and has been obliged to curtail his speeches considerably. Gen. BUTLER is supposed to want the Radical nomination for President, and were he as heartily indorsed in other sections of the country as he has been here, he would probably secure it. The gentleman himself, in addressing an audience at the Continental Hotel a few evenings since, said that "the cup of his earthly ambition was not full."

THE SERENADE.

The Wide Awakes, a thousand strong, appeared, with flaming torches, before the Continental, a short time before midnight, having, like SOUTHEY'S pig, gone up all manner of streets in the meantime. Having, through their band, given expression to their admiration of Columbia and Dixie, and been kissed all over for their mothers, they began to shout, in a hideous, scolding way, for somebody to talk to them. BUTLER and BROWNLOW and other big B's were called upon, but made no show. The General had gone to Washington several hours before, and the poor, enfeebled parson had sought his pillow, which he needed more than midnight serenade. Somebody with a very small voice at last came forward and announced these facts and introduced Judge PASCALL, of Texas. The Judge made a vain effort to be heard, which resulted only in his growing as indistinct in his articulation as that last-invented toy which the boys swing round their heads at street corners in Broadway known as croakers. This not being the music they came to hear, the serenaders very impolitely cut the kind old gentleman short by bidding him good night, and marching off just as he was beginning to prove the fifth proposition of his discourse. The wags walked off, the lights went out, wound-up orators went bedwards to run down there at their leisure, and the gentleman of the bar went down stairs to meet a man and get the text for the next day's sermon.

THE CONVENTION.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION—THE ADDRESS.

At 10 o'clock President SPEED called the Convention to order, and having suppressed some ambitious orators who had leaped up to get an early hearing, the immediate business before the Chair was proceeded with. The great feature of the day was the reading of the address, which was delivered with all that fiery energy by the reader, Senator CRESWELL, which might have been expected of him if the fulmination had been of his own compounding. There were many bursts of great excitement during the reading, but none more so than that which followed the passage, "You can make Presidents and punish traitors," and that one "ANDREW JOHNSON is responsible for all those unspeakable crimes," alluding to the massacres at Memphis and New-Orleans, and the individual suffering throughout the South. When the reading of the address had ceased the cheering became tremendous, the delegates rising to their feet and waving their hats and handkerchiefs in a perfect frenzy. This continued for some time, and it was not until after the President's gavel had rapped fast and furiously that

JOHN MINOR BOTTS

could get the floor. He rose, he said, to express his entire and hearty concurrence with the address, and to move its adoption by the Convention. There was one sentence which he had rather had been omitted, but still that sentence did not affect the sentiment of the whole. The expression that "democratic literature" was considered incendiary and not allowed to circulate in the South, Mr. BOTTS said, was erroneous—democratic literature, he contended, was the *only* literature that *did* circulate. This expression elicited hearty laughter. Parson BROWNLOW then indorsed the address, and, in a few emphatic remarks, begged the Convention to adopt it as it stood. He pronounced it the most able document he had ever heard read, and hoped ten million copies would be printed in large type so that "ANDY JOHNSON, drunk or sober, might read it."

A SMALL BREEZE.

One delegate wanted to discuss the matter somewhat, but was met with violent opposition. He said he wouldn't be muzzled, gagged nor hissed down, and proposed that the address be printed and circulated among the delegates before action was taken on it. Parson BROWNLOW took the inside track on this refractory member by moving the previous question, which shut off all debate, and brought the matter to a vote. Of course, it went through with a rush, the "ayes" keeping up such a continuous shout that the poor unfortunate "noes" couldn't be heard at all.

THE RESOLUTIONS

were next offered, and having been read, were reread and acted upon separately. The vote upon the one referring to President LINCOLN was taken by the delegates rising and in silence. This action was exceedingly impressive, and was done at the instance of Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE ADDRESS.

Scarcely had the applause which greeted the reading of the address subsided when Mr. SHERWOOD, of Texas, who had long been struggling to obtain the ear of the Chair, obtained permission to speak his piece. He commenced by saying that the address was good, and all that, as far as it went, but that, like the Irishman's blanket, it was too short at both ends. Climbing to the top of one of the benches, he unfolded an ominous-looking document, which he offered as a substitute for the address which had been adopted, and which he proposed to read. This proposition was received with a vigorous and prolonged "Oh" from those who objected to be so severely bored, but courtesy demanded that he should be invited to proceed. He accordingly ascended the platform, and for two weary hours he dawdled through a tedious mass of printed stuff, which fell from his lips upon the ears of tired and sleepy delegates. He was voted a bore and a nuisance, and his abortive literary production was mentally consigned to eternal flames by his hearers, but still he persisted. Having concluded, the motion on the adoption of the substitute was put, when about six faint, yawning voices responded "aye." This scintilla of sympathy was speedily drowned in the vigorous response of "no" from nine-tenths of the Convention. The only point of difference between the substitute and the original, save in blatant verbiage, was that the substitute proposed universal suffrage. This is the bone which sticks in the throat of the Convention, and which has thus far choked all the delegates.

THE UNRECONSTRUCTED STATES

have not yet been heard on that vital question, and they promise some rich things when they get the ear of the Convention. They will stand out boldly in advocacy of suffrage for all, and will bring out some lengthy debates when they get the floor. One of these yesterday showed what the temper of this faction is, for when a motion to adjourn was made he sprang to his feet and objected, saying that he could see through the dodge, which was to choke off discussion, and not permit the "unreconstructed" to be heard. He threatened if they were not heard, that a fight would be the result, and disorder and bloodshed, and other disagreeable things would follow.

DON'T WANT TO BE EDUCATED.

One distinguished patriot offered a resolution calling upon Congress to devise some means of educating the children of the Southern States, white and black, in order to introduce, in future generations, some degree of intelligence among the benighted heathens of the South, as he seemed to consider them. He made a lengthy speech to his motion, but was opposed by a Virginian gentleman, who declared that he could be neither muzzled nor gagged. This latter individual admitted the fact that education was much required at the South, but didn't want Congress to control the matter. He thought the States were big enough to look after their own educational interests, and didn't believe the National Government had an business to interfere. The gentleman was growing emphatic in his remarks, not to say excited, when a motion to commit the resolution to the Committee on Unreconstructed States brought him up short. The motion being put, was, after a slight breeze, carried, and education went to the wall.

This little discussion provoked the spirit of disorder, and the delegates became unruly. They had been pulling in the prescribed harness until they became restive, and now wanted to throw off the yoke. Resolutions and motions flowed in thick and fast, and a dozen delegates were on their feet at once, shouting "Mr. President," each trying to drown the voices of the others. Propositions to take a recess, to adjourn till evening, to adjourn till morning, to adjourn *sine die*, to adjourn to hear Miss DICKINSON speak, were hurled with vocal violence at JOHN MINOR BOTTS, Esq., who was temporarily in the chair. Amid all the din a resolution to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow was decided to have been carried.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.

No sooner had the Convention adjourned, than the delegates, with loud cries, called upon Miss DICKENSON, who was present, to redeem the promise which she made on the previous day, and make a speech. The lady having been escorted to the platform, THEODORE TILTON was called upon to preside at this improvised meeting. In a few neatly-worded sentences Mr. TILTON thanked the audience, and introduced Miss DICKINSON. At this time the hall was densely packed, there being as many as two hundred ladies in the crowd. The most perfect order reigned throughout the lady's address, except at such times as her eloquence elicited the most enthusiastic applause. She had evidently been introduced by those who favored universal suffrage, and her speech was intended to win back the waning courage of those who had been overcome by outside pressure, and forced to swallow their convictions, letting suffrage go by default. Her appeal to the delegates was eloquent, able and emphatically put. She said that she knew the men before her were honest in their convictions, but timid in their purpose. They had shown that they believed in universal suffrage, but had been coerced by the cry of "expediency" until they had failed to incorporate it in the platform. She said it was useless to try to shirk the responsibility—the Republican Party now bears all the odium attaching to the favoring of negro suffrage, and she contended that they might as well come boldly forward and reap its benefits. She intimated that those who believed in this grand principle, but who had been intimidated from declaring it, had written "poltroon" on their foreheads. She gave the Kentucky and Maryland delegations a severe scoring, on the supposition that their action in the Committee had been sufficient to keep the suffrage resolution out of the platform. Miss DICKINSON spoke for an hour and a half in a most earnest manner, at times drawing tears from the stalwart and sunbrowned men in front of her, and again exciting them to the highest pitch of wild excitement. As she concluded, many of the delegates rushed forward and presented her with the badges of their several States. It has never before been our pleasure to witness so large an audience listen so quietly and with such apparent interest to any speaker. Every word the lady uttered could be heard distinctly in every part of the hall. THEODORE TILTON said it was the most effective speech of the session; but he is a little prejudiced, and not thoroughly reliable when "suffrage" is before the house.

FRED. DOUGLASS

was loudly called for by the audience, and although there were some dissenting voices, the great champion of his race took possession of the rostrum. He was somewhat hoarse from his exertions of the previous night, but as he got warmed up his voice did good service. He was listened to for over an hour, during which time he put forth all the arguments in favor of universal suffrage which are so frequently met in the Radical newspapers. He kept his audience in good humor by relating humorous anecdotes, and many who had remained simply to see the man were induced by his eloquence to hear the concluding sentence of his discourse. He was rapturously applauded at various points, and some of the hits he made were indeed excellent.

The speeches of Miss DICKINSON and Mr. DOUGLASS, it is thought, will have great weight with the Convention, and it is asserted this evening that to-morrow the "unreconstructed States" delegates will bring up the matter again. Much caucussing will be done to-night to prevent this, as the real business of the Convention is concluded, and the delegates are anxious to return to their homes. Unless the desire for promiscuous debate, which many possess in the highest degree, be indulged in, the Convention will not sit more than an hour or two to-morrow.

RECONSIDERATION.

If, owing to the effect of the eloquence of Miss DICKENSON and of Mr. DOUGLASS, a reconsideration of the address be called for, as some say it shall, then shall we have a repetition of the stormy caucuses held at the committee rooms during the nights and early mornings of the past week. These, it is said, were scenes of keen discussion, and it was only after throes of intense mental agony that the address, in the form in which it is presented to the people to-day, came to shape and to the light. The minority, who are in favor of universal suffrage, only yielded to the heavy pressure brought against them, making concession to the moderates as a matter of expediency only, still clinging to the hope that they will succeed to the extremity as they wish. To this end we have to-day the orations of the advocate of woman suffrage, and the faithful champion of his people, FRED. DOUGLASS.

The cheers still ringing on our ears that greeted the news that the President was deserted by his quondam friends GRANT and FARRAGUT, the melancholy news is told that they have rejoined him. The story was heard in solemn silence, and heavy sighs went round in evidence of the sorrows at this backsliding. Ah, me! or perhaps it should be, Ah, we!

T. & T.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Southern Delegates met at National Hall, at 10:30 A. M., and were called to order by the President of the Convention, Gen. SPEED.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. BEDELL.

A telegram was received from the Republican State Convention at Syracuse, congratulating the Convention upon the favorable auspices under which its sessions were being held. It was read amid great applause.

Mr. SIDNEY offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five on Finance to raise funds for defraying the expense of the Convention, which was adopted.

A resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five to prepare an address to the Southern people, was offered and referred

Mr. BINGHAM, of Alabama, offered a resolution declaring that Congress should appoint a Committee to investigate the alleged frauds of officers connected with the Treasury Department engaged in the collection of Confederate cotton.

On motion of Mr. BOREMAN, the above was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee of five appointed yesterday to take action on the welcome extended to the Southern delegates by the Mayor and City of Philadelphia, made a report expressing their high appreciation of the hospitable and generous manner in which they had been received by the citizens and authorities of Philadelphia.

Mr. CRESWELL, of Maryland, presented the report of the Committee on the Address.

Mr. BOTTS desired to know how the reports of the Committee were to be received. He thought it proper to settle the question as to how votes were to be taken, whether by yeas or nays, or otherwise.

The Chair suggested that the question of voting should not be raised until it was seen whether there was anything objectionable to any delegate in the address.

Mr. BOTTS said that, with the understanding that if there was anything objectionable to him or to any other delegate in the address a vote would be called, he would waive his question for the present.

Mr. CRESWELL then proceeded to read the address from the President's desk, introducing it with the remark that it had been unanimously agreed upon by the Committee appointed to prepare it.

THE APPEAL OF THE LOYAL MEN OF THE SOUTH TO THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The representatives of eight millions of American citizens appeal for protection and justice to their friends and brothers in the States that have been spared the cruelties of the rebellion and the direct horrors of civil war. Here, on the spot where Freedom was proffered and pledged by the fathers of the Republic, we implore your help against a reorganized oppression, whose sole object is to remit the control of our destinies to the contrivers of the rebellion after they have been vanquished in honorable battle, thus at once to punish us for our devotion to our country and to intrench themselves in the official fortifications of the Government. Others have related the thrilling story of our wrongs from reading and observation. We come before you as unchallenged witnesses, and speak from personal knowledge our sad experience. If you fail us we are more utterly deserted and betrayed, than if the contest had been decided against us; for, in that case, even victorious slavery would have found profit in the speedy pardon of those who had been among its bravest foes. Unexpected perfidy in the highest place of the Government, accidentally filled by one who adds cruelty to ingratitude, and forgives the guilty as he proscribes the innocent, has stimulated the almost extinguished revenge of the beaten conspirators, and now the rebels who offered to yield everything to save their own lives, are seeking to consign us to bloody graves. Where we expected a benefactor, we find a persecutor. Having lost our champion, we return to you, who can make Presidents and punish traitors. Our last hope under God is in the unity and firmness of the States that elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN and defeated JEFFERSON DAVIS. The best statement of our case is the appalling yet unconscious confession of ANDREW JOHNSON, who in savage hatred of his own record proclaims his purpose to clothe four millions of traitors with the power to impoverish and degrade eight millions of loyal men. Our wrongs bear alike on all races, and our tyrants, unchecked by you, will award the same fate to white and black. We can remain as we are only as inferiors and victims. We may fly from our homes, but we should fear to trust our fate with those who after denouncing and defeating treason refused to right those who have bravely assisted them in the good work. Till we are wholly rescued there is neither peace for you nor prosperity for us. We cannot better define at once our wrongs and our wants than by declaring that since ANDREW JOHNSON affiliated with his early slanderers and our constant enemies, his hand has been laid heavily upon every earnest loyalist in the South. History, the just judgment of the present, and the certain confirmation of the future invite and command us to declare,

That, after rejecting his own remedies for restoring the Union, he has resorted to the weapons of traitors to bruise and beat down patriots;

That, after declaring that none but the loyal should govern the reconstructed South, he has practiced upon the maxim that none but traitors shall rule;

That, while in the North he has removed conscientious men from office and filled many of the vacancies with the sympathizers of treason, in the South he has removed the proved and trusted patriot, and selected the equally proved and convicted traitor;

That, after brave men who had fought for the old flag have been nominated for positions, their names have been recalled, and avowed rebels substituted.

That every original Unionist in the South who stands fast to ANDREW JOHNSON'S covenants from 1861 to 1855 has been ostracised; that he has corrupted the local Courts by offering premiums for the defiance of the laws of Congress, and by openly discouraging the observance of the oath against treason; that while refusing to punish one single conspicuous traitor, though thousands had earned the penalty of death, more than a thousand of devoted Union citizens have been murdered in cold blood since the surrender of LEE; and in no case have their assassins been brought to judgment. That he has pardoned some of the worst of the rebel criminals North and South, including some who have taken human life under circumstances of unparalleled atrocity. That while denouncing and fettering the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau he, with a full knowledge of the falsehood, has charged that the black men are lazy and rebellious, and has concealed the fact that more whites than blacks have been protected and fed by that noble organization, and that, while declaring that it was corruptly managed and expensive to the Government, he has connived at a system of profligacy in the use of the public patronage and public money wholly without parallel save when the traitors bankrupted the Treasury, and sought to disorganize and scatter the army and the navy, only to make it more easy to capture the Government.

That while declaring against the injustice of leaving eleven States unrepresented, he has refused to authorize the liberal plan of Congress, simply because it recognizes the loyal majority and refuses to perpetuate the traitor minority.

That in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line his "policy" has wrought the most deplorable consequences, social, moral and political. It has emboldened returned rebels to threaten civil war in Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee, unless the patriots who saved and sealed these States to the old flag surrender before their arrogant demands. It has corrupted high State officials elected by Union men and sworn to enforce the laws against returned rebels, and made them the mere instruments of the authors of the rebellion. It has encouraged a new alienation between the sections, and by impeding emigration to the South, has erected a formidable barrier against free and friendly intercourse in the North and West. It has allowed the rebel soldiery to persecute the teachers of the colored schools, and to burn the churches in which the freedmen have worshipped the living God. That a system so barbarous should have culminated in the frightful riot at Memphis and the still more appalling massacre at New-Orleans, was as natural as that a bloody war should flow from the teachings of JOHN CALHOUN and JEFFERSON DAVIS. ANDREW JOHNSON is responsible for all these unspeakable cruelties, and as he provoked, so he justifies and applauds them, sending his agents and emissaries into this refined and patriotic metropolis, to insist upon making his reckless policy a test upon a Christian people. He forgot that the protection extended to the 14th of August Convention in Philadelphia was not only denied to the free people of New-Orleans on the 30th of July, when they assembled to discuss how best to protect themselves, but denied amid the slaughter of hundreds of innocent men. No page in the record of his recent outrages upon human justice and constitutional law is more revolting than that which convicts him of refusing to arrest the preparations for that savage carnival, and not only of refusing to punish its authors, but of toiling to throw the guilty responsibility upon unoffending and innocent freedmen. The infatuated tyrant that stood ready to crush his own people in Tennessee, when they were struggling to maintain a Government erected by himself against his and other traitors' persecutions, was even more eager to illustrate his savage policy by clothing with the most despotic power the rioters of New-Orleans. Notwithstanding this heartless desertion and cruel persecution by ANDREW JOHNSON, the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, imbued with democratic republican principles—principles which the fathers of the Republic designed for all America—are now making determined battle with the enemies of free constitutional government, and, by the blessing of God, these States will soon range themselves in line with the former free States, and illustrate the wisdom and beneficence of the great charter of American liberty by their increasing population, wealth, and prosperity in the remaining ten States. The seeds of oligarchy, planted in the Constitution by its slavery feature, have grown to be a monstrous power, whose recognition, thus wrung from the reluctant framers of that great instrument, enabled these States to intrench themselves behind the perverted doctrine of States rights, and, sheltered by a claim of constitutional obligation to maintain Slavery in the States, to present to the American Government the alternatives of oligarchy with Slavery, or democratic republican Governments without Slavery. A forbearing Government, bowing to a supposed constitutional behest, acquiesced in the former alternative. The hand of the Government was stayed for eighty years. The principles of constitutional liberty languished for want of Government support. Oligarchy matured its power with subtle design. Its history for eighty years is replete with unparalleled injuries and usurpations; it developed only the agricultural localities geographically distinct from the free-labor localities, and less than one-third of the whole, with African slaves. It held four millions of human beings as chattels, yet made them the basis of unjust power for themselves in Federal and State Governments. To maintain their enslavement it excluded millions of free white laborers from the richest agricultural lands of the world, forced them to remain inactive and unproductive on the mineral, manufacturing and lumber localities comprising two-thirds of the whole South in square miles, and real undeveloped wealth, simply because the localities were agriculturally too poor for slave labor, and condemned them to agriculture on this unagricultural territory, and consigned them to unwilling ignorance and poverty by denying capital and strangling enterprise. It repelled the capital, energy, will and skill of the free States from the free-labor localities by unmitigated intolerance and proscription, thus guarding the approaches to their slave domain against democracy. Statute books groaned under despotic laws against unlawful and insurrectionary assemblies, aimed at the constitutional guarantees of the right to peaceably assemble and petition for a redress of grievances. It proscribed democratic literature as incendiary. It nullified constitutional guarantees of freedom and free speech and a free Press. It deprived citizens of the other States of their privileges and immunities in the States, an injury and usurpation alike unjust to Northern citizens and destructive of the best interests of the States themselves. Alarmed at the progress of democracy, in the face of every discouragement, at last it sought immunity by secession and war. The heart sickens with contemplation of the four years that followed—forced loans, impressments, conscriptions with bloody hands and bayonets, the murder of aged Union men, who had long laid aside the implements of labor, but had been summoned anew to the field, by the conscription of their sons, to support their children and grandchildren, reduced from comfort to the verge of starvation; the slaughter of noble youths, types of physical manhood forced into an unholy war against those with whom they were identified by every interest; long months of incarceration in rebel bastiles, banishment from homes and hearthstones, are but a partial recital of the long catalogue of horrors. But Democrats, North and South combined, defeated them. They lost—what did they lose? The cause of oligarchy. They lost African slavery by name only. Soon as the tocsin of war ceased, soon as the clang of arms was hushed, they raise the cry of immediate admission, and with that watchword seek to organize under new forms a contest to perpetuate their unbridled sway. They rehabilitate with their sweeping control all local and State organizations. The Federal Executive, easily seduced, yields a willing obedience to his old masters. Aided by his unscrupulous disregard of Constitution and laws, by his merciless proscription of true democratic opinion, and by all his appliances of despotic power, they now defiantly enter the lists in the loyal North, and seek to wring from freemen an indorsement of their wicked designs. Every foul agency is at work to accomplish this result. Falsely professing to assent to the abolition of Slavery, they are contriving to continue its detestable power by legislative acts against pretended vagrants. They know that any form of servitude will answer their unholy purpose. They pronounce the four years' war a brilliant side scene in the great revolutionary drama. Proscriptive public sentiment holds high carnival, and, profiting by the example of the Presidential pilgrim, breathes out threatenings of slaughter against loyalty, ignores and denounces all legal restraints, and assails with the tongue of malignant slander the constitutionally chosen representatives of the people. To still the voice of liberty, dangerous alone to tyrants, midnight conflagrations, assassinations and murders in open day are called to their aid; a reign of terror through all these ten States makes loyalty stand silent in the presence of treason, or whisper in bated breath. Strong men hesitate openly to speak for liberty and decline to attend a convention at Philadelphia for fear of destruction. But all Southern men are not yet awed into submission to treason, and we have assembled from all these States determined that liberty, when endangered, shall find a mouthpiece, and that the Government of the people by the people for the people shall not perish from the earth. We are here to consult together how best to provide for a union of truly republican States, to seek to resume thirty-six stars on the old flag. We are here to see that ten of these stars—opaque bodies paling their ineffectual fires beneath the gloom of darkness, of oligarchical tyranny and oppression—we wish them to be brilliant stars, emblems of constitutional liberty, glittering orbs sparkling with the life-giving principles of the model Republic—fitting adornments of the glorious banner of freedom. Our last and only hope is in the unity and fortitude of the loyal people of America in the support and vindication of the Thirty-ninth Congress and the electing of a controlling Union majority in the succeeding or Fortieth Congress. While the new article amending the National Constitution offers the most liberal conditions to the authors of the rebellion, and does not come up to the measure of our expectations, we believe its ratification would be the commencement of a complete and lasting protection to all our people, and therefore we accept it as the best present remedy, and appeal to our brothers and friends in the North and the West to make it their watchword in the coming elections. The tokens are auspicious of overwhelming success. However little the verdict of the ballot-box may affect the reckless man in the Presidential chair, we cannot doubt that the traitors and sympathizers will recognize that verdict as the surest indication that the mighty power which crushed the rebellion is still alive, and that those who attempt to oppose or defy it, will do so at the risk of their own destruction. Our confidence in the overruling providence of God prompts the conviction and intensifies the belief that when this warning is sufficiently taught to these misguided and reckless men, the liberated millions of the rebellious South will be proffered those rights and franchises which may be necessary to adjust and settle this mighty controversy in the spirit of the most enlarged and Christian philanthropy.

GEORGE W. PASCHAL, of Texas, Chairman.
R. O. SIDNEY, of Mississippi.
JOHN H. ATKINSON, of West Virginia.
JOHN A. ALLDERDICE, of Delaware.
A. W. HAWKINS, of Tennessee.
SAMUEL KNOX, of Missouri.
WRIGHT R. FISH, of Louisiana.
MILTON J. SAFFOLD, of Alabama.
PHILIP WAGE, of Florida.
D. R. GOODLOE, of North Carolina.
D. C. FORNEY, of District of Columbia.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, of Maryland.
G. W. ASHBURN, of Georgia.

After the reading of the address, JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, rose and said:

The very able and lucid address which has been read meets with my most cordial approbation. There is but one line in it to which I can object, which, though it does not impair its force, may be liable to misrepresentation. I regard it as one of the most formidable indictments ever found against any man in this country, [great applause]—the most formidable indictment ever brought by any Grand Jury of the country. [Renewed applause and cheers.] Its severity consists in its truth. [Applause.] I have simply arisen for the purpose of moving its unanimous adoption by the Convention. [Applause.] In doing that I desire to point to the line to which I had made the objection, which I would prefer to see omitted. It is this: "That the Southern States have proscribed democratic literature as incendiary." In my opinion the contrary is true. The only literature they have tolerated is democratic literature. [Laughter and cries of "Strike it out."] I confess that I do not understand why it is put there, and I hope there will be no objection on the part of any member of the Convention to striking out that single line and adopting the balance of the address. I now move the adoption of the address. [Applause.]

Loud cries of "Question," amid which several delegates arose and claimed the floor. The Chair recognized Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, who said:

I rise to ask that action on the adoption of the address be postponed until to-morrow, and that in the meantime it be printed.

Cries of "No, no," and "Sit down."

Mr. TUCKER, excitedly—My motion will be heard. I move that action upon this address be postponed until to-morrow, and, in the meantime, that it be printed, so that I can have an opportunity to study it, as the gentleman who has risen and stated that there was but one line in it to object to, has studied it. No man or set of men can act intelligently upon that document and that question which is to go forth to the people of this country without having examined it, and I will connect myself to no such paper under such circumstances. [Applause.] I do not choose to be gagged here by jeers or anything else. I did not come up here to be treated as the men who came from these States, a few days ago, were treated. [Applause.] I contend, Sir, that we must be heard. Mr. President, we did not come up here simply to inform the country and the world that ANDREW JOHNSON was a traitor and a usurper—the world knew it. [Applause.] We have got something else that we want to say to the country and to the world, and I want an opportunity as well as the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. BOTTS) who had the advantage of sitting by the side of the Chair, to examine the document before voting on it.

Mr. SHERWOOD, of Texas—Will my friend yield to me a moment?

Mr. TUCKER—Yes, if I can get the floor again.

Mr. SHERWOOD—I want to present something that I think will suit the Convention.

Mr. TUCKER—Very well,

Mr. SHERWOOD—I rise, Sir, for the purpose of commending every sentiment that has been put forth in this address which comes from the Committee. [Applause.] No man in this Convention will express a higher estimate of the address than myself. I indorse every word so far as it has gone. But there is one assumption put forth in that report which I now wish to bring to the attention of the Convention. The assumption is this: That we have eight millions out of twelve millions of the South who are loyal. I ask this Convention to note that fact. I agree with it, and I go further, and assert that if you place the people of the South on the side of protection there will be ten millions, if not eleven, out of twelve who will be loyal to the nation, loyal to the Constitution of the United States, and loyal to the constitutional rights of the citizens of the United States. I mention this fact; but I take to judgment upon it, upon any man, that while it is assumed in this address that there are eight out of twelve millions in the South who are loyal, they ought not to be shackled by prejudices against color or race. [Applause.] While I concur in this and every other sentiment of that address, I rise, Sir, for the purpose of offering a substitute, not for the reason that I disagree with anything in that address. It is merely like the Hibernian bed blanket—of most excellent quality, but a little too short at both ends.

MR. SHERWOOD PRESENTS AN ADDRESS.

Mr. SHERWOOD then went to the President's desk, and read from thence a lengthy printed address, intended by him as a substitute for that of the Committee. It discusses the causes and consequences of the war, and differs from the report of the Committee in asserting impartial suffrage as the only proper and effectual basis of reconstruction.

At the conclusion of the reading of Mr. SHERWOOD'S address, the Chair stated the condition of the question—that it was on the motion to postpone further consideration of the address until to-morrow.

Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia—I claim the floor.

The Chair—Mr. TUCKER has not the floor; Gov. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, has the floor. [Applause.]

Mr. BROWNLOW rose by the side of the Chair and said:

Mr. Chairman, I have but a single remark to make. Sir, my first connection with politics in this country commenced in 1828, when in Tennessee. I was one of a corporal's guard to espouse the cause of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. From that day to this I have been in Conventions—State Conventions, Southern Conventions and National Conventions—and I have voted for and against addresses and documents of this kind many and many a time. The address read this morning by the gentleman from Maryland I regard as the most able and appropriate document I ever heard read. [Great applause.] I have no objection to the amendment of my friend, Mr. BOTTS, because in my judgment it makes the document still more severe. [Applause.] But still, on the whole, I am for adopting it as it is written, without crossing a t or dotting an i.

Mr. BOTTS—I beg leave of my friend to say that I made no motion to amend by striking out the words I referred to. I only suggested that I would like better if they were not there. I would like to say now that I would prefer, in order that there may be no misunderstanding—I would prefer that the word "true" be introduced before "democracy."

Mr. BROWNLOW—We are all able to adopt it as it is, and we ought to have a vote. We are not prepared to stay here for days and nights. I hope we will contribute a fund for the publication of ten millions of copies, in large type, big enough for ANDY JOHNSON, whether drunk or sober, to read. [Great applause and laughter.]

Mr. BROWNLOW moved the previous question, which was carried, and the main question ordered.

The first question was on the substitute of Mr. SHERWOOD, which was voted down.

The address read by Mr. CRESWELL was then adopted.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the loyal people of the South cordially unite with the loyal people of the North in thanksgiving to Almighty God, through whose will a rebellion unparalleled for its causelessness, its cruelty and its criminality, has been overruled to the vindication of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution over every State and Territory of the Republic.

Resolved, That we demand now, as we have demanded at all times since the cessation of hostilities, the restoration of the States in which we live to their old relations with the Union, on the simplest and fairest conditions consistent with the protection of our lives, property and political rights, now in jeopardy from the unquenched enmity of rebels lately in arms.

Resolved, That the unhappy policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, is, in its effects upon the loyal people of the South, unjust, oppressive and intolerable, and, accordingly, however ardently we desire to see our respective States once more represented in the Congress of the nation, we would deplore their restoration on the inadequate conditions prescribed by the President, as tending not to abate, but only to magnify the perils and sorrows of our condition.

Resolved, That the welcome we have received from the loyal citizens of Philadelphia, under the roof of the time-honored Hall in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted, inspires us with an animating hope that the principles of just and equal government which were made the foundation of the Republic at its origin shall become the corner-stone of the Constitution.

Resolved, That with pride in the patriotism of the Congress, with gratitude for the fearless and persistent support they have given to the cause of loyalty, and their efforts to restore all the States to their former condition as States in the American Union, we will stand by the positions taken by them, and use all means consistent with a peaceful and lawful course to secure the ratifications of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States as proposed by Congress at its recent session, and regret that the Congress in its wisdom did not provide by law for the greater security of the loyal people in the States not yet admitted to representation.

Resolved, That the political power of the Government of the United States in the administration of public affairs, is by its Constitution confided to the popular or law-making department of the Government.

Resolved, That the political status of the States lately in rebellion to the United States Government, and the rights of the people of such States are political questions, and are therefore clearly within the control of Congress, to the exclusion of and independent of any and every other department of the Government.

Resolved, That there is no right, political, legal or constitutional, in any State to secede or withdraw from the Union, but they may by wicked and unauthorized revolutions and force sever the relations which they have sustained to the Union, and when they do, they assume the attitude of public enemies at war with the United States; they subject themselves to all the rules and principles of international law, and the laws of war applicable to belligerents according to modern usage.

Resolved, That we are unalterably in favor of the union of the States, and earnestly desire the legal and speedy restoration of all the States to their proper places in the Union, and the establishment in each of them of influences of patriotism and justice, by which the whole nation shall be combined to carry forward triumphantly the principles of freedom and progress, until all men of all races shall everywhere beneath the flag of our country have accorded to them freely all that their virtues, industry, intelligence and energy may entitle them to attain.

Resolved, That the organizations in the unrepresented States assuming to be State Governments, not having been legally established, are not legitimate Governments until recognized by Congress. Adopted.

Resolved, That we cherish with tender hearts the memory of the virtues, patriotism, sublime faith, upright Christian life and generous nature of the martyr President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Adopted.

Resolved, That we are in favor of universal liberty the world over, and feel the deepest sympathy with the oppressed people of all countries in their struggle for freedom and the inherent right of all men to decide and control for themselves the character of the Government under which they live.

Resolved, That the lasting gratitude of the nation is due the men who bore the battle, and in covering themselves with imperishable glory have saved to the world its hope of free Government, and relying on the "invincible soldiers and sailors" who made the grand army and navy of the Republic to be true to the principles for which they fought, we pledge them that we will stand by them in maintaining the honor due the saviours of the nation, and in securing the fruits of their victories.

Resolved, That remembering with profound gratitude and love the precepts of WASHINGTON, we should accustom ourselves to consider the Union as *the primary object of patriotic desire*, which has heretofore sustained us with great power in our love of the Union. When so many of our neighbors in the South were waging war for its destruction, our deep and abiding love for the memory of the Father of His Country and for the Union is more deeply engraven upon our hearts than ever.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The previous question on the adoption of the resolutions was called for.

A delegate protested against cutting off debate in this manner.

Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, said that after the disposal of the report of this Committee there would be a report from the Committee on the non-reconstructed States. [Applause.]

The previous question was then carried.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, called for a separate vote on each resolution.

The resolutions were then read and adopted, separately and severally.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that the vote on the resolution of respect to the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN be taken by rising and in silence.

The suggestion was adopted and the resolution was unanimously agreed to in the manner proposed.

The resolutions were then, on motion, adopted as a whole.

CONGRATULATORY DISPATCHES.

Mr. MCKULLUP, of Maryland, called for the reading of a communication from the Republican State Convention of Kansas, congratulating the Convention on the favorable auspices under which it was assembled; also, a similar communication from the State of Michigan.

THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS TO BE LAID BEFORE CONGRESS.

A DELEGATE—I wish to make a motion to which I think there will be no objection. The Convention which assembled here on the 14th of August presented their resolves to their master, ANDREW JOHNSON, at Washington. I make a motion that a committee of one from each State represented in this Convention be appointed to lay our address and resolutions before the representatives of the people of the United States in Congress assembled. [Applause.]

The resolution was adopted.

THE VISIT TO THE TOMB OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Mr. BRANSCOMBE, of Missouri, in behalf of the Committee appointed to visit the tomb of President LINCOLN, reported a programme. It includes visits to New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, arriving at Chicago October 1.

A DELEGATE PROPOSES THE NAME OF FRED. DOUGLAS.

A DELEGATE FROM LOUISIANA—I move that the name of FREDERICK DOUGLASS [hisses and cries of no.]

THE DELEGATE FROM LOUISIANA—Mr. President—I insist upon my motion, [hisses] and call for the previous question on it.

Gen. SPEED, in the Chair—The Chair will not put your motion, because it is out of order, as the Committee is to consist of delegates to the Southern Convention. Mr. DOUGLASS is not a delegate to this Convention. [Applause.]

The States were then called upon to name each a member of the Committee to present the resolutions and address to Congress.

Mr. SHERWOOD, of Texas, offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of three to superintend the printing of the proceedings of the Convention, which was adopted.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S SPEECH IN MICHIGAN.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas—I want to convey a piece of important information to the Convention. In the

Continued on Eighth Page.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Insurrection in Candia—Peace Concluded Between Prussia and Austria—The Empress of Mexico—The Needle Gun—A Royal Prophet—Monarchs Retired from Business—A "Feast of Blood"—Military Reform—The British Association—Hastings Castle—Vagrants and Criminals—Philadelphia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1866.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

There has been a lull in European affairs, which makes it a dull time for newspaper editors and correspondents. Yesterday not a single telegram came to the London papers from any part of the world. Since the great success of the Atlantic telegraph we get no news at all from America, and if no news is good news, nothing could be better. There is an insurrection in the little Greco-Turkish Island of Candia—twenty-five thousand men in arms against the Government, and the American and other Consulates have suffered some; but the French have sent a war steamer, and the Sultan will attend to their case. On the Continent all is peace. Even GARIBALDI does not talk of fighting. Prussia is hastening its annexations. Bavaria yields a little territory and pays 30,000,000 florins war expenses. The only news to-day is that peace has been signed between Prussia and Austria

The Empress of Mexico, though treated by the Emperor and Empress of France with the greatest cordiality, has entirely failed in her mission. The Emperor, in the present state of affairs in Europe, cannot spare a man or a dollar to support MAXIMILIAN in Mexico. If he could, his engagements to the United States, we are assured, would not permit it. The Empress CHARLOTTE has gone to that pleasant Palace of Miramar, where, it is supposed, she will await the return of her husband from those uncomfortable halls of the Montezumas, in which he will not be able to maintain himself without the aid of the power which sent him there. Like many other "best laid schemes of mice and men," this of Mexico seems a notable failure. Two things were not taken into account—the triumph of the North and the needle gun.

KONIGGRATZ.

Not that the needle gun alone can have the credit of Prussian success. At Koniggratz the Prussians had 235,000 men in action—the Austrians 190,000. This is enough without a needle gun to account for a Prussian victory—other things being equal. Once beaten the Austrians were lost, for they had but one army and no reserves. However, it is not best to underrate the breech-loaders. When the late King of Prussia, in 1841, introduced this arm, whose invention and perfection he had watched with interest, he made the following address, which may well be called prophetic. He said: "The result of numerous experiments made us appreciate this invention as an especial dispensation of Providence for the strengthening of the national resources; and we cherish the hope that the system may be kept secret until the great part which it is destined to play in history may couple it with the glory of the Prussian arms and the extension of the Empire." The secret is not in the mechanism of the gun, which anybody could copy, but in the manufacture of the percussion powder, which is attached to the cartridge, and which the needle penetrates and ignites. This secret has been kept with such care that the men employed in its manufacture are kept as prisoners of State—treated with every indulgence, but deprived of liberty.

They are not the only ones. The people of Hanover are groaning dismally over the loss of national independence. The King sent some millions of thalers in gold and silver to England, and that is safe enough, I presume; but he also sent seventeen million thalers of Hanover stock, which the Prussian Government has declared valueless, and prohibited the payment of interest. "Monarchs, retired from business," are swarming into Switzerland just now, bringing astonishing quantities of luggage; and if Cardinal CULLEN is right, we may soon expect to have the Pope, if not in England, in Malta. Cardinal REISACH, his intimate confidant, has come to London, it is supposed, to consult Earl DERBY on the subject. The royal family of Naples, it is rumored, may emigrate to America. The French will leave Rome in September, and it is doubted whether the Italian Government will be able to keep out "the revolution," which, according to a Florentine dinner orator, quoted by the new Irish Cardinal, means to "dethrone the Pope and the God of the Pope." But it is said that the King of Prussia is disposed to support the former, at least; and it is very difficult to say what a few months may bring about in Italy. Just now it is apprehended that Venetia, now held by France, may vote to keep her independence. It does not appear that this voting of peoples enters into the Prussian scheme, and it is not likely to be adopted in the Old World, when it has just been set aside in the New. Peoples, provinces and States voting themselves independent, and changing Governments by ballot-boxes and conventions, seems to be played out. However, if France and Austria wish, it may be tried again in Venetia.

ENGLISH BRIBERY.

During the recess Parliamentary Committees are amusing the public with investigations of bribery at elections. It is difficult to see which party bribes heaviest or most, but Whigs and Tories spend their money without stint or scruple, to get into Parliament. The public houses are opened free to all comers and whole communities wallow in drunkenness. The matter is so managed that the money comes from nobody knows where, and the corruption of the people, who sell themselves to one side or the other, or both, is disgraceful. And all for what? Mr. WILBERFORCE used to pay from twenty to forty thousand pounds to get into Parliament, to fight against the slave trade. But now we are told that "men struggle and bribe and ruin themselves in order to get into the House of Commons, not in order to fight for the liberty of the subject, or to control the national expenditure, or to elevate the condition of the people, but with precisely the same aims as those of a Duke or an Earl, who moves the Ministerial heaven and earth in order to be entitled to wear an ornamental garter round his leg and add the letters K. G. to his hereditary title. And this is the true secret of the scandalous incapacity and unwillingness of Parliament to take the mischiefs of the day seriously in hand." The *Pall Mall Gazette*, from which I copy, says in conclusion: "We shall never be well governed until we borrow a leaf from despotic sovereigns, and choose not only our third-rate and fourth-rate, but our first-rate and second-rate officials from the educated ranks of the nation in general, whether in Parliament or out of it." To which I respond—*hear! hear!* The description of the House of Commons given by the *Pall Mall Gazette* is worth quoting. "It is a nominally popular assembly, conducted on partisan principles and animated by the aristocratic sentiment."

THE FEAST OF BLOOD.

The Eyre banquet at Southampton was a pretty lively demonstration. Three Earls, Prof. KINGSLEY, and in all, a hundred gentlemen welcoming home Ex-Gov. EYRE with an address, signed by some thousands of persons, and a dinner, toasts and speeches, to show, as Mr. KINGSLEY said—"What the very highest class of English gentlemen thought of Gov. EYRE."

But the people of Southampton seem to have had other ideas than those of the aristocracy and chivalry eulogized by the eloquent author of "Yeast." They covered the walls with hand-bills in which this chivalric demonstration was characterized as a "feast of blood!" a "banquet of death!" and in which Gov. EYRE was stigmatized as "a bloodthirsty tyrant!" and "wholesale murderer!" At the door of the banquet a howling mob gathered around the doors, pelted the chivalry with hard words and harder missiles, and made desperate rushes at the carriages, as they drove off guarded by the Police. A meeting was held the same evening to denounce the Ex-Governor and his supporters. The line is pretty clearly drawn in this, as in most such cases. The conservative and aristocratic feeling of the country sympathizes with Gov. EYRE; the Liberals, and especially the Reformers, take ground against him. The late Government was divided, as is the present. The more moderate wish to do justice to the services of the Ex-Governor, and forget his errors of judgment as soon as possible. We shall now see what will be done by Mr. MILL and his Committee, who, though opposed generally to capital punishment, are quite determined to put to death this Gov. EYRE.

MILITARY REFORM.

The *Times* keeps up its effort to drive the Government and nation into a reform of its military system. England has no army which could save it from invasion, no artillery which could protect its coasts, and no navy. It is weaker in this respect than it was ten years ago. A war with any great Power would bring disaster and disgrace. England must adopt the Prussian system and organize, instruct and discipline its whole population. It must also have able officers. It is no longer a question of dictating the balance of power and holding the empire of the seas. All that is among the departed glories. It is now a quest ion of self-preservation and national existence. I doubt if the *Times*, powerfully aided as it is by papers ofall parties, can get up an old-fashioned panic. The English cannot readily get over the happy idea that this little island is the centre of power, civilization and comfort. They are surprised to learn that while in America there are more pigs than population, in England there is only one pig to nine inhabitants. This alarming fact has just been reported in the meeting of the British Association, where Sir S. BAKER had a great triumph in relating his Nile discoveries, and where Prof. GROVE, the President, lucidly supported the Darwinian theory of progressive development, on the ground that it is easier to conceive of an elephant gradually developing itself from a zoophite, an oyster or a mosquito, than to imagine one falling from the sky, growing out of the ground or coming from the cleft of a tree; as if it were easier to originate or account for a germ than for an elephant or a Darwinian professor, or a whole British Association.

Whatever the origin of elephants, the *Times* is sure that in the whole British Empire there cannot be mustered men enough to fight a single battle with Prussia or France, or even Austria or Italy, to say nothing of that giant republic looming terribly beyond the Western Sea. But the peaceful Briton is not dismayed at this undoubted fact. He holds that England's mission is peace. If Canada is in danger, then give up Canada. No outlying province is worth defending. If Ireland will not be quiet as she is, let her be conciliated. Since the *Times* admits that all the millions expended upon army and navy and fortifications are wasted, let us waste no more, but pursue a peaceful policy, and trust to the honor and jealousies of our neighbors to induce us to let them alone. If England can so manage that no country can attack her, but at the risk of a war with some other Power, what does she need of an army or navy of her own? It has only to keep friends with everybody, and war would be impossible.

This is one theory; the other is to increase the population of the United Kingdom ten millions to make it equal to that of France and Prussia, and organize a military system. We have thirty millions. The populations of India, Australia and Canada do not add to the strength of the Empire. In a military sense they weaken it. In a great war not one of them could be defended, and the British Empire, now so boasted of, any day might be reduced to these two islands, one of which would, if it could, get away from the other. The only course then is to stop emigration, increase the population by ten millions, and make a nation of soldiers. In that way, but in no other, can England hold her own among the gigantic Powers growing up around her. She must do that or become like Holland, Portugal or Switzerland, existing on the sufferance of France, Russia, Prussia and America.

THE CASTLE OF HASTINGS.

While the British Society has been discussing the origin of species among the lace weavers at Nottingham, the Archaelogical Society has paid a visit to the Earl of Chichester's old ruined castle at Hastings, where, or near where WILLIAM of Normandy conquered England in a single battle, without rifle guns—a battle quite as decisive as that of Koniggratz. The Earl explored his castle, three pence admission, with tea arbors and bottled beer. I hope he told his hearers which were the real ruins, and which the bogus, added to make a better show, a chapel doorway of modern gothic among the number. England is covered all over with these ruins, Norman, Saxon, Norse, and finer than all in some respects, the Roman. These are remains of Roman aqueducts and baths in England that shame the dirt of these degenerate days. But we beat them on railways. And there is one railway system here which may be worthy of even your attention—the great underground railway that will soon be extended in a double circle all over London, carrying its hundreds of millions yearly with a celerity and safety that no surface system has equaled. If you wish to relieve Broadway without widening it, go down a few stories and do it that way.

ENGLISH VAGRANTS.

We have in England an army of 33,000 vagrants, who will not dig, and are not in the least ashamed to beg or steal either. It is a larger force than could be concentrated to repel an invasion. It is utterly unmanageable, wandering from place to place and laying the country under contribution. They overrun London during the season—now they are scattered at the watering places. They haunt fairs and races. Gipseys are picturesque and proper, but these lazy, filthy, abominable vagabonds are fit only for the stocks and the whipping-post, and the revolution for them is the treadmill with a good overseer. Sometimes they are ingenious, and always impudent. They *pose* in rags, forming groups of poverty. They shiver in well-dissembled agues. They cover up their arms and sew on counterfeit stumps. They dress up a whole family in imitation of decent threadbare distress, with a mournful story of unmerited misfortunes. And these vagabonds thrive on the credulous benevolence of a really soft-hearted as well as soft-headed people, while hundreds of thousands are really starving to death by inches in the midst of surrounding plenty. As I have said several times, what England wants is a Government. The let-alone system is a failure. You are welcome to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" over there, but what we need on this side is an intelligent despotism well laid on. Even the liberal *Spectator* says, in a recent number:

"A false notion of liberty has crept into the minds of the middle class, which, if it takes up a permanent lodging there, will in the end enfeeble the will as it is already paralyzing the nerves. This is the notion once so predominant in America, that self-government means the absence of any Government at all; that if the will is clear the limbs will act, and the nerves are mere surplusage. The carrying out of any national resolve is regarded as an oppression."

The army of vagabonds, 33,000, form but a small part of the great army of depredators, of which the number known to the police amount to 116,626. Of these 66,000 are men, and 15,000 are under 16 years of age. The detachment of vagrants and tramps that marches into London in what is called the season, amounted this year to 3,425. Imagine this brigade in line, or the whole army of 116,000 assembled for inspection and review! What can be said of a Government that allows a country to be eaten up by such a swarm of parasites? Think of the oakum they might pick, the roads they might make, the ditches they could dig, the waste lands they might cultivate, if only placed under proper discipline and oversight. And here is a country that is forever boasting of its glorious Constitution, its wonderful Parliament, its laws and its civilization!

ANTI-RITUALISM.

The Anti-Ritualist prosecutions are about to commence in earnest. The clergyman selected for the first victim is the incumbent, if that is his title, of St. Albans the Martyr's in Holborn. This is a fine church, built by private charity, in one of the poorest and most crowded districts in London, where the vestments are a luxury to the eye, and the incense a sanitary fumigation refreshing to the nostrils. Large funds have been collected by both parties, and we shall soon be in the thick of the fight. We shall see what harm the law can discover in statues, pictures, music, lights, flowers and odors. All these are combined in the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and the High Church Anglican services, and large congregations in England seem to like the sound, sight and smell of them, and to find their religious enjoyment increased through all their senses, or as many as are brought into activity. Perhaps the strongest feeling against the Anglican High Church ritual, is the idea "that it is a counterfeit, an imitation of the Roman—a sort of bogus, make-believe, mock-turtle business, much less to be tolerated than the Simon Peter pure original. But the English Liturgy itself is almost a word for word translation from the Roman Mass Book, and it was not till long after the Reformation that the ceremonials, vestments, &c., were disused, which are now so extensively revived. There are also scores of Anglican convents, or sisterhoods, who can with difficulty be distinguished from the Roman Catholic religion, and who can appear in public without being persecuted. It is my impression that this movement will go on and be quickened by persecution, but where it will end may not be easy to determine. The feeling against Popery, though violent enough in certain cases, is dying out with the public at large. It is not long since whole British Parliaments were Whalleys and Newdegates. Mr. MAHEW says the London Costermongers, numbering some 30,000, have no religion, and do not see the need of any; but if they were anything would be Catholics, because they see priests and Sisters of Charity among the poor. The High Church clergy and sisterhood are doing likewise, and can scarcely fail to prosper in their work of charity.

Brighton, the finest jewel in England's circle of watering places, as well as the nearest to London, has two Roman Catholic and three or four very high Anglican churches. In one of the former I was startled last Sunday by a name on an elegant mural monument of the purest white marble. It was a beautiful female figure kneeling before an open book, and under it was an inscription to the memory of MARIA FITZHERBERT, the repudiated, but not less the true wife of GEORGE IV. She died in Brighton, where she lived for many years, beloved for her charities, and this monument was erected in the chapel she frequented, and near her grave "by one to whom she was more than a mother."

CHOLERA.

The cholera in East London has diminished one-half, and has spread but little to the other portions of the metropolis. So it is hoped that it will soon disappear; still it is not forgotten that in former visitations the most fatal month was September. So far the victims have been of those who are the ordinary prey of typhus, the crowded, the filthy, the miserable, the half-starved, who barely hang on to a life so poorly worth the living. While the disease lasts and threatens to spread, money is given profusely, food is distributed, there is house to house visitation and cleansing; when it is gone all will go back into the old routine. All the facts of cholera and fever have been known for many years; they are in Parliamentary Blue Books; they have been scattered broadcast in pamphlets and newspapers, but it is a slow country. As the *Pall Mall Gazette* "appropriately remarks:"

"In order to do any good in this country it is necessary to convince not only intelligent people, but a vast number of exceedingly stupid and almost entirely inattentive people, not merely of its expediency, but of its downright necessity. Till a truth has got to be a rather trivial commonplace amongst second-rate shopkeepers, it has hardly any chance in this country of being translated into fact upon anything like an extensive scale. The inequalities of wealth and rank amongst us are thrown into the shade by the inequalities of intelligence. The intelligent part of the community will know, and will even be utterly sick of hearing, that a thing is true for years and years before the unintelligent classes have begun to understand it dimly as a startling novelty; and whatever may be the advantages of self-government and local institutions, there can be no doubt that the practical result of them is to put an immense proportion of the practically important part of the government of the country into the hands of people like parish guardians."

A BLACK TRAGEDIAN.

After all, whatever else may be said about it, England is the country for genius to find its reward. Even Americans must come to England to be appreciated, and to-night "Mr. MORGAN SMITH, the American colored tragedian," makes his first appearance at the Olympic Theatre, one of the most fashionable in London, in the character of *Othello*, or the Moor of Venice. What Mr. MORGAN SMITH's tragic reputation in America may be I have not means of knowing, but he will have a fair stage here. The fairest actress will not hesitate to be his *Desdamona*, and I have no doubt the house, once the scene of the elegant fascinations of Mme. VESTRIS, will doubtless be filled with an appreciative audience.

THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

Capt. HUDSON and his mate have come up the Thames in the *Red, White and Blue*, but the dog that represented all hands no sooner smelt the great London sewer than he departed this life. The boat was three times on her beam-ends, and once swamped and filled with water. It was a rough and weary passage, with little chance for warm food, dry clothes, or any sort of comfort. The glory may be something, but, on the whole, I think I should prefer an eight-days' trip in a first-class steamer, with a liberal steward, and plenty of ice, mint, and other combustibles.

MONADNOCK.

KANSAS.

Railroad Enterprises—Uniting the Atlantic with the Pacific Coast—Development of Kansas—The Indian Troubles.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sunday, Aug. 26, 1866.

One of the greatest struggles is now taking place in this county that has ever been known outside of politics and war—one of vast internal and important improvement—a struggle that will end in uniting the Atlantic and Pacific; it is between the Kansas and Nebraska branches of the Pacific Railroads. Both companies seem to appreciate the importance to be gained in reaching the Rocky Mountains first. While the change made in the route of the Kansas branch makes it an independent line to Denver, by which means the great trade of the Plains will be controlled, owing to the important Eastern Railroad connections which are already completed. The Omaha Company having no connections are striving, and indeed, with prospects that are almost certain of success, aiming to reach the Mountains first. Praise is insufficient for the Nebraska Company. Having no eastern connection they have been compelled to overcome obstacles which, under the management of any other man than Y. C. DURANT, would have never been surmounted. They have contended against every imaginable barrier, and successfully. Being compelled to ship their locomotives, cars, rails and other materials used in construction from St. Louis, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles, they have at the present time fifty miles more of track laid than the Kansas Road, with all its facilities and railroad connections, and are laying track at the rate of one and two miles per day, a thing unheard of in the annals of railroad building, and which could not be completed at this time were the road not run on an almost level river bottom. The Northern Pacific road is about completed to Fort Kearney, a distance of a hundred and ninety-five miles, while the Kansas branch has only a hundred and fifteen miles of track laid. The Directors of the Kansas road met in St. Louis and resolved to put their road through immediately. A contract was set for the building of an additional 240 miles from Fort Riley westward, to be completed by the first of January, 1868. This will complete the road to within 240 miles of Denver City, and insures its completion in two years more. When this great enterprise is completed, America will, by her energy and perseverance, have astonished the world, there being no one continuous line of railroad in the world of that length.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC ROAD.

The Central Pacific Railroad of California is now completed a distance of eighty miles east of Sacramento, and in a few weeks the whistle of the locomotive will be heard in the Sierra Nevada. When they have once crossed this range of mountains there will be a road similar to that on the Platte, a level river bottom, the Humboldt, and until they reach the western range of the Rocky Mountains there will be no serious difficulties to overcome, if the same energy is displayed, until the completion of this gigantic and monstrous enterprise that there is at present, seven years will complete the greatest work in the world. There is at present upward of eighteen hundred miles of railroad from Boston to Manhattan, Kansas; and when the Pacific is completed there will be one (almost) continuous route upward of 3,000 miles in length. American genius, American industry, American perseverance can accomplish almost anything. There is nothing that these combined have ever succumbed to, except perpetual motion, and that is to be discovered in this great country, if there is such a thing.

THE RESOURCES OF KANSAS.

The constant developments of the mineral wealth of Kansas place this young State among the foremost in the Union. Coal, iron, tin, gypsum and other precious minerals have already been found in large quantities, and with the facilities which have been invented that have reduced the mining and obtaining of minerals to a perfect science, her resources must be a mint of immense wealth to the young State. The crops have been the largest ever known, and if this country is to be visited, in succession, with war, pestilence and famine, the two first having been here, there need be but little fear of the last as we are amply and bountifully supplied.

THE FORT LARAMIE TREATY.

The arrival of troops at the Fort gives some evidence that the authorities at Washington place but little reliance upon the sham treaty made at Fort Laramie. The Fifty-sixth Colored Infanty has been ordered to relieve the Fifth and Sixth regiments of United States Volunteer Infantry, (rebel prisoners,) or what is left of them. These regiments were one thousand strong when organized, upward of one year ago, and at the present time will number scarce five hundred in both regiments. They have deserted in squads, companies and battalions; a large portion of the organization having been Union soldiers who enlisted in the rebel army to escape the horrors of Andersonville. This portion, after their desertion, were honorably mustered out and discharged with their regiments, receiving full pay and emoluments. As a general thing it has been a costly experiment to the Government, and has resulted in much greater damage than benefit. The men were good for nothing, and generally took a complete outfit with them when they deserted. They have done no service except marching all over the country from Kansas to New-Mexico.

In regard to the impending Indian difficulties there is great excitement, and the news constantly arriving from all quarters of the West warrants the belief that the Indian treaties are the greatest humbugs and swindles ever perpetrated upon the Government.

FRONTIER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Letters from Gen. Kilpatrick and Mrs. Shubrick—The Atlantic Telegraph—Ocean Postal Service.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, President A. A. LOW occupying the chair.

The Executive Committee proposed the following-named gentlemen as new members of the Board, who were unanimously elected:

Louis F. H. d'Aguiar, Lemuel Brown, Thomas Tileston Bryce, Don Alonzo Childs, Jno. D. Cocks, Speers Cumming, Elisha Judson Hawley, Thomas Rowe, Mahlon D. Sands, George F. Thomson.

On motion of the Chairman, Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN was elected on the Arbitration Committee.

The Secretary then read the following communication, which was placed on file:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
SANTIAGO, Chili, July 2, 1866.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and the inclosed resolution of thanks that the Chamber of Commerce of New-York City has been pleased to accord me, for my action in reference to the bombardment of Valparaiso. I have never doubted for one moment but that I took the only proper course that could have been taken in view of the many conflicting questions involved, both of a national and commercail character, and I am pleased to know that I have received the approbation not only of my countrymen at home, together with that of the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, but also of those who now reside in Valparaiso, and have suffered from the bombardment.

While I trust I shall never become so weak as to adopt a wrong course for fear of public opinion, yet I hope I may be so fortunate as to receive for all my acts and maintain to the end of life the approbation and respect of the *thinking, loyal* citizens of my country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK.

Mr. GEORGE WILSON, Acting Secretary Chamber of Commerce, New-York City.

The following letter, after being read, was also placed on file:

PENDLETON, S. C., July 14, 1866.

To F. S. Lathrop, Esq., Treasurer New-York Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

SIR: I have gratefully to acknowledge the receipt, through the hands of WM. S. HASTIE, Esq., of Charleston, of the sum of $2,500, a donation from the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, in consideration of the services rendered to the country through a series of years by the family of my husband (now deceased,) and of my reduced circumstances.

I most gratefully acknowledge also, and with pride, the report and proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, which record in a manner so gratifying and so handsome the public services of the ancestors of my children. They will be to my sons an incentive to follow their examples of heroic gallantry, devotion and fidelity to their country.

The swords you will please hold subject to the order of Mr. W. S. HASTIE, who will take charge of them. And in conclusion, I tender to you my warmest thanks for your kind expressions of hope that "I may find comfort in the action of the Chamber," and for that still more touching sentiment to a mother's heart, that "my sons may be all that I can desire, and an honor to their name." I am, Sir, very respectfully and gratefully,

E. C. SHUBRICK.

The Secretary read a communication from the Committee of the Boston Board of Trade on the subject of ocean postal routes across the Atlantic. The Committee reiterated that in view of the large subsidies by means of which foreign steamship lines have been established on the Atlantic, and have secured a monopoly of the postal, passenger and freighting service between Europe and the Uunited States, it is important that our Government should render encouragement to United States enterprise. The Committee believe that the Act of Congress of June 14, 1858, limiting compensation to ocean mail steamers to the sea and inland postage, when the conveyance is by an American steamer, is insufficient in its provisions; that special legislation should be adopted. The Committee judge that if the Postmaster-General be authorized by Congress to make a postal contract with the American Steamship Company, engaged in the Atlantic trade between Boston and Liverpool, it would be advisable to enter into such a contract.

Referred to the Executive Committee.

President LOW then remarked that the time had come when the Chamber should take action in commemorating the great event of the age—the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable. In 1858 that success was supposed to have been attained, and the Chamber of Commerce adopted expressive resolutions of its satisfaction in the accomplishment of so great an end, whether viewed in the light of science or the necessities of commerce. But the hopes of the Chamber and the public at large were very soon broken, and all engaged in the enterprise were thrown upon a succession of bright anticipations and doubts, which have finally been obliterated in the grand success of the undertaking. He supposed our people felt a deeper interest in the experiment of 1858, as it was under the united supervision of the two Governments. They all recollected the circumstances under which the *Agamemnon* and her consort on the side of Great Britain and the *Niagara* and her consort on the part of the United States, met in mid-ocean, and separating succeeded in placing the respective ends of the cable on the shores of Ireland and Newfoundland. Doubtless that fact imparted a material interest in the affair which we do not now feel. Although our Government was solicited last year to take part in the enterprise, to send ships-of-war as it did on the first occasion, for some reason it was not considered proper to do so. It may be the events of the recent war, or the subsequent refusal of Great Britain to arbitrate, disinclined our Government to act in the premises. There are many interesting incidents connected with the enterprise which are fully set forth in a volume written by Dr. FIELD. (Many selections from the work were then read.) The speaker continued, and said, that what gave additional interest to the enterprise was that Mr. FIELD and his associates in the opening of the undertaking were members of the Chamber of Commerce. The first step in the enterprise was the laying of the Newfoundland telegraph across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, cleaving through a wilderness for 400 miles to its destination. The following are the members of this Board who completed that undertaking: Messrs. CYRUS W. FIELD, PETER COOPER, MOSES TAYLOR, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, and CHANDLER WHITE. At that time the venture was a bold one. It is to be remembered that the gentlemen on the other side of the Atlantic were led on by the light of science and experience, having widely extended lines to other seas, and they approached this matter with an experience which we had not attained. Nothing is so worthy of commendation as the perseverance and indomitable energy pursued from the beginning by their fellow-member, CYRUS W. FIELD. That gentleman was now on board of the *Great Eastern*, which would reach Heart's Content by Saturday, and finish another line. It seemed proper at this time to take some notice of the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, the enterprise having originated with the Chamber, and interesting both this country and Great Britain.

Mr. OPDYKE said he agreed in the propriety of the President's suggestion that the Chamber should give an expression of its views upon the accomplishment of so great an enterprise. Probably there was no better way to do justice to the subject than by the appointment of a select committee to consider it and report thereon. He therefore made a motion to that effect, which was seconded.

President LOW—It is moved and seconded that a select committee of five be appointed by the Chair, with power to call a meeting.

Carried unanimously.

The Chair then named the following gentlemen to compose the Committee: Messrs. GEO. OPDYKE, WM. E. DODGE, JONATHAN STURGES, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES and STEWART BROWN.

The Chamber then adjourned.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Furloughing the Permanent Inspectors—The Butchers to be Visited.

At the opening of the session, yesterday, a letter was received from the Sanitary Superintendent, recommending that Dr. DENNING, one of the permanent Sanitary Inspectors, having worn himself down in the service of the Board, be granted three weeks' leave of absence. This recommendation reopened a powder-mine in the form of a warm and extended discussion, in which President SCHULTZ, Drs. PARKER, STONE and CRANE and Mr. ACTON participated. Mr. SCHULTZ desired the Board to make a fixed rule, so that the Treasurer might know whether to pay the Inspectors during their absence. Dr. PARKER held this to be a small matter, and Dr. STONE thought that whenever an inspector is prostrated while in the service of the Board he should be paid for lost time, but that if he desires leave of absence for any other cause than sickness he should lose his own time. Dr. PARKER thought it "infernally mean" to deny the Inspectors leave of absence without pay. Mr. SCHULTZ explained that as a merchant he had granted his clerks vacations to compensate them for over-time work; but those clerks who had worked by the clock and never given his house extra services, had been expected to lose their time if they took Summer vacations. Dr. PARKER assured the President that the Sanitary Inspectors not only make full time on duty out of doors, but that they are employed at night in making up their reports; and besides, they are particularly exposed. Dr. CRANE indorsed this view, and Mr. ACTON moved that Dr. DENNING be granted ten days' leave of absence, with pay. The motion prevailed, and the Board then listened to the following

WEEKLY REPORT OF DR. DALTON.

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT,
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: I beg respectfully to report that since Aug. 30, the following reports have been received at this office from the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of the Board of Health:

Whole number of reports received	580
Number of positive reports received	376
Number of negative reports received	157
Number of general reports received	47
Number of reports found correct	527
Number of reports returned for correction	53
Number of preliminary notices issued by Sanitary Superintendent	228
Number of reports forwarded for orders	351
Number of negative reports forwarded	157
Number of general reports forwarded	47
Number of reports retained for notices	25

The positive reports received are upon the following nuisances: 146 full and offensive privies, 36 cellars, 18 cisterns and cesspools, 18 waste pipes and drains, 21 houses and basements, 53 yards, courts and areas, 3 cow-stables, 19 horse-stables, 7 piggeries, 17 streets and alleys, 1 pier, 21 gutters, 1 distillery, 1 slaughter-house, 1 fat-boiling establishment, 5 vacant lots, 7 night-soil carts, 1 vitriol oil factory.

The Inspecting Officers have reinspected 203 buildings or premises regarding which special orders under the first clause of the 14th section of the Health Law had previously been served, and have reported whether said orders have been complied with or not. Their reports show that 69 have been complied with, 30 partially complied with, and 104 not complied with. Total number of special orders sent to Inspectors for reinspection, 181.

The Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors have also reinspected 324 buildings or premises regarding which preliminary notices have been issued from this office. Their reports show that 177 have been complied with, 147 not complied with.

The reports upon which these last were issued have been forwarded for orders.

Major BOSWORTH, in charge of the complaint office, returns 112 complaints received from citizens since last report, all of which have been referred to medical inspecting officers for investigation and report.

THE SANITARY POLICE REPORT.

Capt. BOWEN G. LORD sent in the following schedule of work performed by the Police Sanitary Company in the abatement and removal of nuisances, for the week ending Sept 6:

No. of complaints of nuisances received	428
No. of notices served for abatement	442
No. of nuisances abated under service of notice	870
No. of sinks and water-closets cleaned	331
No. of loads of night-soil removed from city limits	1,449
No. of dead horses, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, dogs and cats, calves seized, "bobs," removed from city limits	204
Unsound veal, mutton, beef, pork, fish seized, pounds	2,500
No. of barrels of offal removed from city limits	5,400

OTHER MATTERS.

On the recommendation of the Sanitary Superintendent, it was voted that the employes of the Board immediately cleanse and fumigate Nos. 72 King-street, 57 Baxter-street and 535 West Twenty-fifth-street.

A communication in relation to the drainage of the Town of Newtown was received, the petitioners representing that all the drains are choked, and that consequently bilge water overflows the marshes. The petition was referred to the Engineer of the Board.

Mr. SCHULTZ called up the resolutions which he presented at a recent meeting, instructing the Sanitary Superintendent immediately to cause a new and separate inspection of all slaughter-houses within the densely populated portions of the city, with a view to their removal or extinction. The resolution was passed without debate, and the Board adjourned to next Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CHOLERA.

The Malady Last Week—Yesterday's Official Reports.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, Sanitary Superintendent DALTON submitted the following report concerning cholera in this City last week:

During the week ending Sept. 5, 77 cases of supposed cholera were investigated and reported upon by the Sanitary Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. Of this number 44 proved genuine, and of these, 30 patients died:

Wards.	Cases	Fatal.
First	5	1
Fourth	8	5
Fifth	1	—
Sixth	6	6
Eighth	3	3
Tenth	1	1
Twelfth	4	2
Thirteenth	2	2
Fourteenth	1	1
Sixteenth	2	1
Seventeenth	1	1
Eighteenth	1	—
Twentieth	1	1
Twenty-first	1	1
Twenty-second	7	5
Totals	44	30

The following, from Assistant Sanitary Superintendent CONKLING, is a brief history of cholera in Brooklyn last week:

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

To E. B. Dalton, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

During the last week the greatest intensity of the cholera poison has been manifested among the residents of a few houses in East Baltic-street, between Hoyt and Bond streets. Five cases have occurred there, and most of them proved fatal in a few hours. Two of the houses have been fumigated with the sulphureous acid gas, and afterward thoroughly whitewashed. No cases have occurred since. There have been but four cases in the Twelfth Ward. The others have been single cases in different parts of the city. Five have been admitted into the Hamilton-avenue Hospital and two into the hospital in the City Park. The total for the week is thirty-seven, including nine in the Kings County Hospital.

Respectfully, J. T. CONKLING,
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent.

Wards.	Reported.	Confirmed.	Not Confirmed.	Fatal.	Not Fatal.
Second	3	3	—	2	1
Fifth	1	1	—	1	—
Sixth	5	5	—	2	3
Eighth	1	1	—	1	—
Ninth	2	—	—	—	2
Tenth	6	6	—	5	1
Eleventh	3	3	—	3	—
Twelfth	4	4	—	3	1
Sixteenth	1	1	—	—	1
Nineteenth	1	1	—	—	1
Flatbush*	10	10	—	4	6
Total	37	35	—	21	16

*Nine of these cases occurred in Kings Co. Hospital.

YESTERDAY'S NEW-YORK BULLETIN.

The Sanitary Superintendent's Official Bulletin, yesterday, verified the prediction of the Registrar of Records that the sanitary authorities would, within forty-eight hours, stamp out the temporary rekindling of the infection, which we were called upon to report yesterday. The bulletin shows only six cases, as follows:

Mrs. BRIDGET LYNCH, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, No. 62 West Broadway.

Mr. STEMLER, at No. 2,108 Second-avenue.

Mrs. BRIDGET GRADY, a native of Ireland, aged 26 years, at No. 31 Roosevelt-street.

A woman at No. 73 Washington-street.

Mrs. MARY A. HANNAN, a native of Massachusetts, aged 23 years, at No. 381 Water-street.

MARY SMITH, a native of Ireland, at No. 4 Pearl-street.

PATRICK MURPHY, of No. 57 Baxter-street, aged 4 years, was sent to the Battery Hospital.

HOSPITAL REPORTS.

At the Red House Hospital seven patients were under treatment yesterday morning, none having been admitted or discharged on Wednesday.

At the Battery Hospital two were admitted, two were discharged, and two died on Wednesday, and fourteen remained yesterday morning.

At Ward's Island Hospital, ELLEN LAWLOR, a native of Ireland, 29 years of age, died on Wednesday, and only one patient remained under treatment yesterday morning.

THE BROOKLYN BULLETIN.

Mr. MARTIN, aged 35, No. 127 Navy-street; in collapse.

SARAH MUNROE, aged 17, No. 30 Congress-street; died 6th inst.

FREDERICK RAHE, aged 69, residing in Williamsburgh; taken to City Park Hospital; in collapse.

MARTIN LANNON, aged 22, No. 141 York-street; will recover; at Park Hospital.

ROSE CRABER, aged 24, Graham-avenue, E. D.; removed to Park Hospital; in collapse.

Mrs. ROONEY, in Richards, near Dikeman-street; mild case.

The Registrar reports the following number of deaths for Wednesday;

Cholera	5
Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, &c	14
Other zymotics	1
Other diseases	18
Total	38

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AT HAVANA—A NEW ORDER.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL,
HAVANA, Sept. 1, 1866.

To His Honor the Mayor of New-York City:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy translation of a modification of the quarantine regulations of the 10th ult., which reduces the quarantine to what is called an "observation" of ten days at the port of destination, unless cases of cholera or death occurred on the passage or during the observation, when vessels having had such will be immediately ordered to Mariel to undergo a vigorous quarantine.

I am, Sir, respectfully your obedient servant,

THOS. SAVAGE, V. C. G.

His Excellency the Superior Civil Governor having heard the M. E. Board of Health, and, in conformity with its decision, considering that according to official advice received by this Government the cholera is decreasing in the United States, and wishing to avoid the injuries that may accrue to commerce by the established order of quarantine, and at the same to attend to the no less sacred cause of public health, has decreed to introduce into the first article of the circular of the 10th inst. the following modification:

Vessels proceeding direct from the United States, as also those after their departure touch at foreign ports, whatever may be the bill of health and the notes on the same they may bring, will be declared suspicious in the ports of this island, and will undergo an observation of ten days, ventilating, fumigating and cleansing their cargoes, in the same terms and in the same manner prescribed in the fourth article for vessels arriving from England, Germany and France. But vessels arriving with cholera patients, or that have lost one or more of passengers or the crew from any disease during the passage, and those vessels on which, during their observation, any cases or deaths from cholera should occur, will be immediately ordered to Mariel to undergo a rigorous quarantine.

All which I communicate to you for your exact compliance therewith.

HAVANA, Aug. 31, 1866.

JOAQUIN VIGIL DE QUINORES.

To the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor of ——.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Resolutions of the German Democratic Union.

A meeting of the General Committee of the German Democratic Union Party was held Wednesday evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The President, JOHN J. FREEDMAN, occupied the chair, and FRANK REIFFERT officiated as Secretary. The Special Committee appointed at a previous meeting for the purpose of conferring with other organizations reported progress and submitted the following resolutions, which were finally, on motion, unanimously adopted amidst great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the German Union Democrats and supporters of the national policy of President ANDREW JOHNSON, in the City and County of New-York, repose the utmost confidence in the Convention of Democrats and Conservative Republicans about to assemble at Albany, and entertain the conviction that the nomination for the office of Governor, to be made by said Convention, will be tendered to a gentleman, who is a true representative of the principle and zealous advocate of the objects of the national Union movement inaugurated at Philadelphia, and they therefore pledge to the nominee of said Convention their most hearty support in advance.

Resolved, That the German Union Democrats of the City and County of New-York deem it to be their duty, however, to call the attention of said Convention to the fact that the present Mayor of this metropolis, Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, in consequence of his universally acknowledged personal worth, his tried talents of the highest order, and many other circumstances of a local nature not necessary to enumerate, recommends himself as a candidate for whom the City and County of New-York would give an unparalleled majority.

Resolved, That the German Union Democrats of the City and County of New-York can assure said Convention that the almost unanimous support of 25,000 German voters, without distinction of party, may be relied upon for the Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN in case of his nomination, and they therefore most earnestly recommend that said State Convention take the expediency of his nomination into most serious consideration.

Twelfth Ward, Seventeenth Assembly District—Johnson, Union and Victory.

Pursuant to call, a large number of citizens of the Twelfth Ward favorable to the present Administration met at Washington Hall, Harlem, on Wednesday evening, to organize a National Union Association.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of STEPHEN H. KNAPP, Esq., as Chairman, *pro tem.* and JOHN B. MCDONNELL as Secretary. The Committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting reported the following, viz.:

Whereas, By proclamation the President of the United States has declared the late rebellious States to be at peace, having laid down their arms and acknowledged their defeat and willingness to submit to the laws of the Government, it behooves every loyal citizen to entertain feelings of fraternity and kindness to the inhabitants of those States, in order that a perfect restoration of our Union may be thoroughly brought about; therefore be it

Resolved, That ANDREW JOHNSON is entitled to the respect and confidence of every loyal citizen of this Government for his undaunted courage and indomitable will in protecting the Constitution from the assaults of its enemies both front and rear; that, standing upon the rocks of state, he will yet rank with his lamented predecessor, the one as the saver, the other as the preserver of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That we have an abiding faith in the integrity and honesty of purpose of ANDREW JOHNSON; that the course he has pursued and the measures he has recommended proves to the world that the restoration of our once severed Union is paramount with him to all personal agrandizement or political ambition.

Resolved, That we deprecate and deplore the action taken by the late Congress in its continued opposition to a speedy rastoration of our Union, and its bitter personal opposition to all reasonable acts of our President; that forgetting that it is for man to forgive and a great God to punish, they have evidently shown a disposition to trample upon a fallen and repenting foe.

Resolved, That knowing no North no East no South no West, but an undivided Union, we pledge ourselves to support for Representatives to our State and National Governments only such men as we can rely upon as being able to sacrifice upon the shrine of duty all party prejudices and use their best efforts for a thorough and speedy restoration to their rights and privileges all the States of our Union.

Resolved, That we shall hail with delight the day when the stars and stripes shall wave over a Congress of the thirty-six States of this our glorious Republic.

Resolved, That to WM. H. SEWARD, the ironsides of the Empire State, we tender our heartfelt thanks and our grateful acknowledgments for the course he has pursued since called upon to guide the helm of State. May he live to see her safely anchored into the port of safety, with universal fraternity as her anchor, peace for penants, and the thirty-six stars, with the stripes, as her protection.

Resolved, That to those members of his Cabinet that have maintained their integrity as true, loyal men in burying party prejudices, and stood by the President and the whole Union in this our hour of peril, we tender our acknowledgments, and wish them God speed in the glorious future of our nation.

The following permanent officers of the Association were then elected: President, CORNELIUS MOORE; Vice-Presidents, MICHAEL HALLORAN and WM. E. WARING; Treasurer, HENRY J. ARMSTRONG; Secretary, JOHN B. MCDONNELL. After speeches from several prominent gentlemen the meeting adjourned.

Book Trade Sale.

The annual trade sale of books, stereotype plates and stationery commenced at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at the rooms of Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., No. 498 Broadway. The attendance was quite large, buyers being present from all parts of the States, and one or two from Canada.

The catalogue comprises nearly 500 pages, and contains invoices from D. Appleton & Co., Wm. H. Appleton, A. S. Barnes & Co., J. W. Bouton, Gould & Lincoln, E. H. Butler & Co., George W. Childs, Geo. F. Cooledge, Dick & Fitzgerald, M. Doolady, Eyre & Spottiswoode, D. G. Francis, Leonard Scott, Lee & Shepard, Leypoldt & Holt, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Little, Brown & Co., Loring, Lockwood, E. C. Markley & Sons, Mason Brothers, James Miller, Merriam, L. Prang & Co., G. P. Putnam, James Redpath, Charles Scribner & Co., Sever & Francis, Sheldon & Co., Taggard & Thompson, Ticknor & Fields, J. E. Tilton & Co., and many other well-known firms.

A special feature of this sale is the consignment of foreign books. Among the contributors from the other side of the water are Henry G. Bohn, Cassell, Peter & Galpin, Chapman & Hall, Wm. Collins, Son & Co., Gall & Inglis, W. P. Nimmo, and Virtue & Yorston.

A large number of stereotype plates belonging to HENRY C. BAIRD, WM. COLLINS, HERMAN HOOKER, and others, are also in the catalogue.

Yesterday the sale commenced at 9 A. M., with the large invoice of J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., of Philadelphia, who offered a choice selection of standard books. Among them were ADDISON'S complete works, FRANKLIN'S essays, BURTON'S *Anatomy of Melancholy*, BOSWELL'S *Johnson*, BULWER'S and THACKERAY'S novels, CESTRFIELD'S Letters, CHAMBERS' *Book of Days*, CHAMBERS' *Encyclopedia and Information for the People*, *Don Quixote*, DICKENS' Works and *Æsop's Fables*. The well known *Golden Treasury* series found ready buyers, and the "*Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World*" sold right up to the trade price. Duplicates of most of the lots sold could have been disposed of, but, according to the terms of the sale, no duplicates were offered. *The Secret Rebel Diary of the War*, by J. B. JONES, sold at a high price, the quantity offered (ten copies) not being sufficient to supply one-tenth of those who desired to purchase.

It was generally remarked that the books went at an unusually high figure, and it was seldom that a lot was passed.

The disposal of Messrs. LIPPINCOTT'S invoice, which comprised an extensive assortment of the most valuable standard works, including some superb illustrated editions of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer, occupied most of the day.

This morning the sale will commence with the invoice of TICKNOR, FIELDS & Co., of Boston. Messrs. J. W. BOUTON, ROBERTS BROTHERS, LITTLE, BROWN & Co., WM. J. WIDDLETON and WM. W. HARDING also have invoices in to-day's sale.

POLICE TRIALS.

A Deserter—Another Clubbing Case—A Square Catch.

Before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and Manierre.

Sergt. LOONIE, of the Fifth Precinct, charged Patrolman ROACH with being off his post, which was the west side of Broadway, at about 2 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 28, asserting that he saw him on the Sixth Ward side of the street, and that during his absence the patrolman left his club in the doorway of the bank corner of Franklin-street. When ROACH was called on for his statement, Capt. PETTY's countenance wore a look of great expectancy, and those who saw it evinced considerable eagerness to hear what the officer would say. He stated that he went up to Howard-street to get something to eat, and then crossed to Elm-street, thinking he could return to his post by a back street with less danger of meeting a superior officer than through Broadway. He had proceeded but a few paces on Elm-street when he saw his Sergeant (LOONIE) and Officers JOYCE and KENNEHAN, also of the Fifth Precinct, sitting in front of a house of questionable character. ROACH covered his face so as not to be recognized in passing; but he had scarcely got by when he heard the Sergeant ask one of the officers in his company, "Was not that ROACH?" The officer replied "Yes—get after him." The Sergeant went to Broadway and hurried along, and, being "a good traveler," met ROACH as he was coming up Leonard-street to go on his post, and reported him. ROACH concluded by saying that, under the circumstances, he considered it a square catch on both sides. On hearing this statement, Mr. ACTON ordered charges to be preferred against the Sergeant and the two patrolmen for being out of their precinct while on duty. Such charges will be sifted next week.

A DESERTER.

Patrolman CHAS. H. GORE, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was charged by A. P. BUTLER, late Captain of Company D, Second Regiment, U. S. V. V., with having deserted the service on the 18th of January, 1866. GORE put in the plea that if a man enlisted for the war it could not be called desertion to leave the service at the period he did. He, however, slipped away at a time when he was about to be tried for theft by court martial; and besides, he enlisted for one year on the 20th of February, 1865. Mr. GORE will probably be compelled to find other employment than wearing a shield in the Police Department.

WHAT BECAME OF THE POCKET-BOOK.

Patrolman THEODORE HALL came up to answer a serious charge made by MARGARET GILL, residing at No. 78 Monroe-street. She testified that on Sunday, Aug. 18, she was on a ferryboat going to Staten Island, accompanied by another young lady. HALL and a lady were seated on the upper deck a few feet from them, and a gentleman was in one corner reading a newspaper. No passengers were near by. Miss GILL and her companion got up and went to the window to look at the great fire raging in Jersey. On returning to her seat she missed her pocket-boook, and inquired of the policeman and the lady with him if they had seen it. They said they had not. Officers came aboard at Factoryville and arrested HALL, who was taken before Squire DEAN. He offered to be searched, but as Miss GILL would not make an affidavit that he had taken the pocket-book, the Magistrate declined to sanction the searching, and discharged the prisoner.

JOHN LARKINS, who seemed to have the triplicate residences of Staten Island, Gowanus and Haverstraw, testified that he was sitting about twelve or fifteen feet from the policeman on the boat, and that he saw the lady who was with Hall shove the pocket-book along, and Hall picked it up; witness at the time thought it belonged to the policeman, who had a newspaper in his hand; saw them muffling the pocketbook in their laps, and subsequently saw Hall put his hand out of the window, and supposed he threw the book out; no one was sitting near the policeman except the lady; the policeman was in citizen's dress; never saw him before, but afterwards picked him out from among a number of men at the station-house; did not go to Squire DEAN'S on the investigation there.

The lady with the policeman, and two others, who said they sat near him, testified that they saw nothing of the pocketbook.

The case was put over another week for further investigation.

CLUBBING CASE.

JOHN SWEENEY, residing at No. 87 Mulbery-street, complained of Patrolman JOHN KELLY, of the Sixth Precinct, for beating him at the corner of Park and Mulbery streets at about 1:30 A. M., the 7th of August. KELLY, in defence said, that three girls came out of an alley where a wake was going on and said that this complainant and another young man had run after and insulted them. The officer ordered SWEENEY and his companion MURRAY to move on. The latter complied with his request, but SWEENEY said he would see the officer somewhere else first. Upon this, said defendant, "I gave him a shove or two across the back with my baton."

Mr. ACTON—What did you hit him for? A.—I told him to move on.

Mr. ACTON—What did you hit him for? A.—He refused to move on.

Mr. ACTON—What was your duty when he refused to obey your order? A.—To arrest him.

Mr. ACTON—You have been to the School of Instruction? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. ACTON—What, according to your instructions, should you have done when he would not do what you told him to? A.—To arrest him. I had orders from my Captain to club all these parties away.

Mr. ACTON said the orders were to use the club only when necessary in self-defence.

JOHN SMITH ALL RIGHT.

JOHN SMITH, of the Sixteenth, had a charge preferred against him by one MCGRAED, for drinking liquor on post. It appeared, however, by his own statement, that on a former occasion MCGRAED had got into a fight because a man put his tongue out at him, making simultaneously an offensive noise, and SMITH had promptly arrested him for his belligerent manifestations. All that SMITH replied to the charge was, "If that be so, it is a pretty hard charge to get out of." The allegation was evidently malicious, and the evidence too frail to damage the imperturbable SMITH.

HERKIMER BOYS.

Officer MICHAEL W. DROYER's attention was attracted, on Sunday morning, Aug. 26, about 2 o'clock, by loud singing near West Thirty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. He ordered the parties—five Herkimer boys—away, and finally arrested a man boarding at No. 217 West Thirty-sixth-street. The trial was long, and a good practical temperance lecture. The officer appeared to have done no more than his duty.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL VS. HARLEM—A SHARP FIELDING GAME AT HOBOKEN.

The return game of the match between those clubs was played at the Elysian Fields, yesterday, and ended in the remarkable score of 46 to 1, in favor of the Mutuals. The first game, played at Harlem, a week or two ago, was won by the Mutuals by a score of 34 to 20, but this was not considered a fair test of the relative merits of the two clubs; and yesterday the Mutuals went into the game determined to show the Harlemites how they play ball in Hoboken. There was another incentive which caused the Mutuals to play well. They wished to wipe out the disgrace of their defeat by the Union Club, of Lansingburgh. With these objects in view, every man in the Mutual nine played the best he knew how, and while they batted well for the largest score they have made this season, they fielded so sharply that their opponents found it difficult to score a single run, and it was only through a miscatch of MCMAHON that SPEAR obtained his run in the fourth innings. In fact this was a second edition of the Star game, only a little more so, but it was just what the Mutuals wanted after their defeat by the "country boys" up the river, and will nerve them for their grand trial of skill with the champion Atlantics, which is set down for next Thursday. The score is as follows:

HARLEM.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
McKellar, s. s.	4	0	R. Hunt, l. f.	2	6
Brown, c. f.	4	0	Waterman, 3d b.	2	6
Spear, 3d b.	3	1	Zeller, 1st b	2	7
Thompson, p.	4	0	Patterson, s. s.	2	6
James, 2d b.	3	0	McMahon, 2d b.	1	7
Marsh, 1st b.	2	0	Jewett, c.	6	2
De Forest, l. f.	3	0	Reed, r. f.	4	4
Force, c.	1	0	C. Hunt, c. f.	5	3
Robbins, r. f.	3	0	Martin, p	3	5
Total	27	1	Total	27	46

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Harlem	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Mutual	7	11	1	1	5	7	5	1	8	—46

Flycatches—Harlem, 12; Mutual, 10.
Out on Foul Balls—Harlem, 10; Mutual, 8.
Passed Balls—Force, 8; Jewett, 3.
Home Runs—R. HUNT, 1; JEWETT, 1; WATERMAN, 1.
Struck Out—JEWETT, 2.
Umpire—Mr. BIRDSALL, of the Union Club.
Scorers—Messrs. WOOD and DONGAN.
Time of Game—2 hours and 10 m2nutes.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Alderman Moore.

FOUR BURGLARS ARRESTED.

On Wednesday evening the clothing store of MICHAEL QUINN, No. 189 Chatham-street, was entered by burglars, who gained an entrance by means of false keys. Yesterday morning Mr. QUINN learned the fact that his store had been entered, and on due examination discovered that the thieves had carried off fifty-four coats, valued at $220. He subsequently learned that the Fourth Ward Police had arrested four men on suspicion, and on going to the Oak-street Station-house he discovered that the supposed thieves had been found in possession of a quantity of clothing which he fully identified as a portion of his stock. It appears that late on Wednesday evening, four men, named THOMAS LYNCH, GEORGE BROWN, JOHN WILLIAMS, and HENRY C. MOUNTFORD went to the premises of JOHN HOWE, No. 20 Madison-street, and desired him to purchase a lot of coats, but HOWE being suspicious of them declined to do so, and the four men left. HOWE followed them for a short distance, when he met Officers HORSMAN and CRUMLEY, of the Fourth Precinct, to whom he communicated his suspicions. The two officers attempted to follow them, but found that they had disappeared, and in this strait the patrolmen went to HOWE's residence with the intention of obtaining more data upon which to commence operations. On reaching the house they were agreeably surprised to find their game had flown to cover, and immediately arrested all four. Mr. QUINN having identified the property which was seized in their possession, the accused were taken to Court yesterday forenoon, and a charge of burglary was preferred against them by Mr. QUINN, supported by the affidavit of Mr. HOWE. The prisoners were remanded for examination.

THE KNIFE.

A quarrel occured on Wednesday evening between JOHN STUART, of No. 145 Baxter-street, and JAMES WILSON, about a private matter. As generally happens in such cases, hard words led to harder blows, and the fight which ensued was only ended by WILSON drawing a large clasp-knife and stabbing his opponent in the left breast, causing a severe and dangerous wound. Officer DUFFY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested WILSON, and he was locked up all night in the Spring-street Station-house. On being arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, the prisoner was committed to await the result of the injuries received by STUART. The wounded man is not considered to be in imminent danger.

LARCENY OF A CART.

JOHN HOGAN, a carman, was arrested yesterday by Officer UNDERHILL, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a cart valued at $125, from MICHAEL DONOHUE, of No. 41 Clarkson-street. HOGAN, on being brought before the Court, earnestly denied the charge of larceny which the owner had preferred against him, stating that his own cart was out of repair and he only borrowed Mr. DONOHUE's property until he could resume his own vehicle, and that he had intended to return it safe and sound. He was, however, required to furnish bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

CHARGED WITH RAPE.

MARY JANE BOYLE, of No. 16 Catharine-street, appeared in Court yesterday afternoon and preferred a charge of rape against PHILIP LAMER, under the following circumstances: During the evening of Wednesday complainant was passing through Park-place, when she was assaulted by LAMER and an unknown man, who seized her and dragged her into a room on the second floor of No. 13 Park-place, where the alleged outrage was committed. LAMER was arrested by Officer DWYER, of the Third Precinct, and arraigned before the Court. He denied the charge in the most emphatic terms, and produced witnesses that he was respectably connected, and that he was not a party to the assault. He also claimed to be able to produce other witnesses who would testify in his behalf. The acting Magistrate admitted the accused to bail in the sum of $500 for examination, as the case seemed somewhat involved in doubt. LAMER is 22 years of age, a native of Prussia, and resides at No. 156 West Thirty-eighth-street.

A COLORED MAN CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

Yesterday morning as Mrs. MARY BRITANO was dressing herself in her room at No. 143½ West Broadway, a colored man named BENJAMIN DAVIS entered the apartments, and as Mrs. BRITANO was *en dishabille* she retreated to an inner chamber. As she turned round she saw DAVIS rapidly leaving the room, and she soon discovered that a gold watch and chain, valued at $57, the property of her husband, JAMES BRITANO, had been carried off. She gave an alarm, when her husband ran after DAVIS, the pursuit being joined in by Officer MCCARTY, of the Fifth Precinct, who succeeded ultimately in arresting the fugitive in the cellar of a house in Varick-street. JOSEPH GIANNINI, resident in the same house as the complainant, also followed the supposed thief, and found the missing watch on the steps leading into the cellar where DAVIS was concealed. The prisoner was arraigned before the Court and committed for trial, the chain of evidence being considered conclusive. The prisoner is 19 years of age, and a native of Philadelphia, Penn.

FORGED CHECKS.

A little boy, active and intelligent, who gave his name as JOHN ROBERT COTTON, and who is not more than thirteen years of age, was brought before the acting magistrate yesterday afternoon on a charge of attempting to pass a forged check. It appears that the boy was met in the street by an unknown man, who asked him if he wished to earn twenty-five cents, and on the boy signifying his willingness gave him a check, drawn on the National Park Bank of this City, for $117 65 by CHARLES GOODYEAR, and made payable to EDWARD HAWLEY. The cashier of the Bank having had similar checks presented at his desk during the past fortnight, arrested the boy and handed him over to the custody of Officer WOODEN, of the Second Precinct. The boy informed the Cashier how he came in possession of the check, and offered to go out and show him the man. This was not allowed, however, and the boy was taken to Court. The little fellow seemed perfectly unconscious that he was in any danger, for he told the magistrate all the circumstances, and stated that he was in the employ of Messrs. GOODWIN & KEHOE, of No. 50 Leonard-street. Despite the fact that nearly every one who heard the little fellow's story fully believed in his innocence, the Alderman ordered him to be locked up for further examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Monday evening, Sept. 3, between 9 and 10 o'clock, as Mr. CHAS. M. D. MARKS, residing at No. 1 Suffolk-street, was on his way home, and while passing through Water-street, he heard footsteps behind him, and turning around, observed that he was being followed. The party behind soon came up to him, and placing his hand roughly on Mr. MARKS' shoulder, said something to him, the substance of which he does not now remember. Being very much frightened Mr. MARKS sought refuge in the liquor-store corner of Water and Market streets. The man followed him into the store and struck him in the head a violent blow. The complainant then started to escape through the door opening into Water-street, when he was followed by the prisoner and thrown upon the sidewalk. While he was down, it is said that the prisoner grabbed the diamond pin, valued at $50, which was in the shirt-bosom of Mr. MARKS, and ran away with it. This statement was corroborated by two witnesses, who saw the robbery committed. The prisoner gave his name as JOHN O'KEEFE. He was committed for examination.

THE BOARDING-HOUSE THIEVES FULLY COMMITTED.

Complaints were formally entered yesterday, before Justice SHANDLEY, against WM. BERNHARDT and HERMANN MILLER, the two German thieves who have been visiting boarding-houses of late, under the pretence of securing furnished rooms, and then taking whatever of valuables that they could lay their hands upon. Mr. WM. MORROW, living at No. 42 Clarkson-street, entered the first of these complaints. He charges that they came to his house on the 21st of May last and took a lady's shawl, valued at $50, therefrom.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. RAINNEY, residing at No. 220 Second-avenue, charges them with having gone to his house on the 13th day of August, and taking from it a dress coat valued at $50.

Mrs. MARIA KIMBALL, of No. 132 East Sixteenth-street, swore that they came to her house on the 29th of August, and partially engaged two rooms, promising to call again and complete the arrangements. The following morning one of the boarders, named GEO. H. DAVIS, missed a pair of pantaloons, valued at $15, which the prisoners confess to have taken. On the strength of these charges the Judge committed the prisoners for trial without bail.

The prisoners having told the officers that a great deal of the property was in the store of JOSEPH GODFREY, pawnbroker, No. 349 Grand-street, and that gentleman denying the statement, the Judge took the affidavits of the owners of some of the missing property, and granted a search-warrant, authorizing the officers to ransack the place, and ascertain the truth or falsity of the prisoners' statements.

ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.

On Wednesday afternoon, a man named PHILIP REILLY got into a row with some parties in Hamilton-street. He was very much intoxicated, and when Officer CONNER, of the Tenth Precinct, attempted to arrest him, he resisted, at the same time striking the officer with his fist upon the head and face. A friend named FRANCIS MAHONEY then came to the assistance of the prisoner, when additional police aid was called, and a general fight ensued. The officer brought REILLY and MAHONEY before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday morning, when they were committed in default of bail.

STEALING A WAGON.

A young man named FRANCIS RILEY was arraigned on the charge of stealing a light wagon, on Wednesday night, from in front of the door of the owner, Mr. W. H. MCVICKAR, of No. 20 East Thirteenth-street. The complainant failed to appear, and the prisoner was temporarily committed for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ROBBING A ROOM-MATE.

LOUIS LUIDERMANN was apprehended on the charge of his room-mate, DANIEL JUNKER, for robbing him last Saturday night, after he had retired to bed, of a pair of pantaloons, and a pocket-book contained therein—the articles together being valued at $15. The accused was committed in default of $300 to answer the charge.

DISHONEST CASH BOY.

A dry-goods storekeeper named A. BARTON HUGH charges a cash-boy formerly in his employ with taking $10 in money from his cash desk. The boy, whose name is THOMAS DUGAN, was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

AN OLD TILL-THIEF CAUGHT.

ALLSTYNE FISHER went into the grocery-store of JAMES KEENAN, No. 198 East Twenty-first-street, on Wednesday night, and asked to see some article that he said he wished to purchase. While the clerk's back was turned to get it, ALLSTYNE reached over the counter and grabbed at the contents of the money-drawer. He succeeded in getting away with $6 10, but was soon captured and brought to the Police-station. To-day he was arraigned before Justice DODGE and committed for trial.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

SINGULAR DETECTION OF A THEFT.

JOHN WELTY, a boot-maker at No. 163 East Thirty-fourth-street, received information yesterday that the shoe-store of E. THAUNIS, No. 392 Fourth-avenue, had been burglariously entered on Wednesday night and robbed of a considerable quantity of goods. He was warned not to purchase any such articles as had been stolen, and should any one offer them, to detain them and cause their arrest. Mr. ALFRED BROOKS, leather dealer at No. 46 Ferry-street, has his boots made at BURRILL'S, No. 1,244 Broadway. Yesterday a young man named CURTIS called on BURRILL, and said Mr. BROOKS had sent him for his (BROOKS') boots, valued at $14. Mr. BURRILL, suspecting nothing, gave them to him. CURTIS then took them to WELTY'S, and offered them for sale for $3 50, saying that they cost him $7 in Philadelphia, but that they were too small for him. WELTY, supposing them to be some of Mr. THAUNIS' stolen goods, detained CURTIS and had him arrested. Mr. BURRILL was notified, and appeared against CURTIS, who was committed in default of $300 to answer the charge.

A DISHONEST BOARDER.

KATE QUINLAN, a young woman aged 22 years, representing herself to be a governess, went to board with Mrs. DEBORAH CARROLL, at No. 483 Third-avenue. While there she stole and carried away from the house, one black silk sack, one broche shawl, one pair of ear-rings, twelve yards of poplin, two and a half yards of alpaca, three pieces of black velvet, one black lace cape, eleven yards of Irish linen, one light dress, and a quantity of white and black linen and other articles, in all, of the value of $100. She acknowledged the theft, and was committed for trial in default of the required bail.

ROBBED AT JONES' WOODS.

Yesterday, while Mrs. CAROLINE MARSH, of No. 186 South Fourth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., was looking on at the Caledonian games in Jones' Wood, she felt some one's hand in her pocket. Upon turning around she found that Officer DENNIS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, had been watching a fellow named THOMAS GRAHAM, and had detected him in the act of withdrawing his hand from her pocket. The arrest was so sudden that the prisoner had not time to get rid of the stolen pocket-book. He was immediately taken before Justice KELLY, and committed in default of $500 bail to answer the charge.

LAW REPORTS.

The Excise Law—The Supreme Court of this District Declare that a Portion of it is Constitutional—Liquor Dealers Must Take Out Licenses, and Refrain from Selling on Sunday, or Pay the Penalty—The Boards of Excise and Police are Not to be Fettered by Injunctions.

A LICENSE TO SELL LIQUOR IS NOT A CONTRACT.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SEPT. 6.

Before Presiding Judge G. G. Barnard, and Lott and Ingraham, J. J.

John F. Currier vs. *Jackson S. Schultz and others of the Board of Excise; Wm. Burke* vs. *The Same*, and *John Barrie* vs. *The Same.*—These are three of the causes submitted to the Supreme Court, at General Term, in this City, on Tuesday last. There are three other actions in which the Excise Board are parties plaintiff, and the said Currier, Burke and Barrie are made defendants. In the TIMES of Wednesday last, we devoted much space to the statement of the facts, the arguments and points of law presented by the counsel upon either side.

These actions are acknowledged by all to be test cases, and inasmuch as all the facts were agreed upon beforehand, it is believed they embrace everything that can possibly arise under the Act of April 14, 1866. In the three cases above named, the object of the plaintiffs was to test the constitutionality of the law, and at the same time the liquor dealers sought to obtain injunctions to prevent the Police authorities from meddling, or in any manner interfering with their business. The three other suits mentioned, in which the Excise Board are plaintiffs, were brought for the purpose of recovering the penalty—$50 for each violation—for selling strong, or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer—without first having procured a license therefor. One of the defences in the suits last named is, that the law is unconstitutional and therefore void; hence the defendants were not bound to pay the prescribed penalty, any more than they were to obtain a license and pay therefor the sum of $250.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, presiding Judge BARNARD said that the Court had prepared no written opinion upon the validity of the law, but they had made a memorandum as to the form the judgments should be entered, and this memorandum would be handed to the Clerk. The Judge furthermore stated that all then comprising the Court were of the opinion that the law is constitutional, at least in part, and that the Legislature had the power of appointing Commissioners for the first year.

The following is the memorandum alluded to by Judge BARNARD:

"The only question involved in the statement of facts in these cases is, whether the defendants—the Board of Excise and Police—should be restrained by injunction from arresting the plaintiffs, and from enforcing the 19th and 20th sections of the Excise Act." "In such cases we cannot pass upon any questions as to the constitutionality of the law, except those necessary to the decision of the case.

First—We are of opinion that the nineteenth and twentieth sections do not apply to the Board of Commissioners. That the powers conferred by those sections are conferred only on sheriffs, constables, officers or members of the Police. Whether they could exercise all the powers conferred by these sections may be doubted; but it is not necessary to the decision of this case to pass upon that question.

Second—If any such officer should illegally exercise such powers, an ample remedy exists by action; and where that is the case, an injunction is not the proper remedy.

We express no opinion as to any other portion of the statute, because it is not necessarily involved in the decision of this case.

Judgment in these cases is, therefore, ordered for the defendants.

The memorandum in the other cases is as follows:

The Board of Excise *vs.* John Barrie; The same *vs.* Currier, and The same *vs.* Burke.

By the Court—In these cases the plaintiffs claim to recover a penalty for selling liquors while the defendants had a previous license to sell liquors, granted in 1865, and still in force. In two cases the sales were made on Sunday, in the other on a week day.

First—We are of the opinion that the license to sell spirituous liquors is a Police regulation, and that the Legislature may, by statute, alter the regulations for the sale of liquors from what they were when the license was granted.

Second—That the Legislature had the power, notwithstanding the license, to prohibit the sale of liquor on Sunday.

Third—That the license being a mere matter of Police regulation, is not to be considered as a contract, but may be revoked by the Legislature or modified by them in such manner as they shall deem proper.

Fourth—Even if the provisions as to closing the place of business and the arrest of parties, should be declared void, that would not render the whole act void. In such cases, where part of the law is in conflict with the Constitution, and that part is separable from the residue, so that other portions of the law can be enforced without reference to it, the unconstitutional part only will be condemned. Vid Sedden J. in 13 New-York Reports, p. 442.

The plaintiffs are entitled to judgment for the penalty.

An Action against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company—What is Such Negligence in Law as will Justify the Court in Non-suiting?

MARINE COURT—SEPT. 6.

Before Judge Hearne and a Jury.

Warren Whitlock vs. *Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.*—This action was brought to recover $167 damages to a milk wagon, which was run into on the 7th of April last by one of the defendants' cars. From the testimony of the driver of the wagon it appears that he started to cross from the easterly to the westerly side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, and when upon the easterly track he saw one of the defendants' cars, then half a block below, coming up; that the car was driven faster than usual, and without being stopped was run into and struck the rear part of the plaintiff's wagon. The same witness stated that he had abundance of time to cross the track, and that the accident would not have happened but for the speed of the car and the fact that the driver thereof was looking to the east and not ahead.

Counsel for defendants moved for a non-suit, upon the ground that the plaintiff's driver was guilty of such negligence as contributed to the injury.

Counsel for the plaintiff insisted that it was a proper cause for the Jury, and that the negligence of the plaintiff's driver was not so clear as to justify the Court in taking it from them.

The Court granted the motion.

Alex. W. Reavey for the plaintiff; Thos. M. North for defendants.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 6.

By Judge Cardozo.

Dunn *vs.* Posner; motion for further bill of particulars denied; motion for reference granted—no costs to either party. Brown *vs.* Brown; report confirmed and judgment granted. Levy *vs.* Kleinert; motion denied without costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 6.

By Justice Barnard.

Whiting *vs.* Fisk & Belden; motion denied. Ellen Goodwin et al. *vs.* Lewis Einstein et al.; motion denied. Elizabeth Kirchhoff *vs.* F. Otto. Kirchhoff; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

By Justice Ingraham.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company *vs.* Morris Ketcham et al.; proposed case settled.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The following-named prisoners, who were convicted at the July term last, were brought up for sentence:

Harry H. Quin, convicted by verdict of burglary in third degree, entering the store of Bernhard Strauss on 9th June last, with intent to steal, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Joseph Lewis, a confederate of the last-named prisoner, who had pleaded guilty, was also sentenced to the State Prison for a like term.

William Murphy, a young burglar, who pleaded guilty of an attempt to burglariously enter the premises of Martin Lehmann, of No. 329 Greenwich-street, on the 12th of June last, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of one year.

SENTENCE OF PICKPOCKETS.

George Dunham and William Sweeney, two pickpockets were arraigned for stealing from the person of Martin Duffy, a resident of Brooklyn, a silver watch and a pocket-book and money, while riding on one of the Second-avenue cars, on the 24th of last month; they having plead guilty, Judge RUSSELL sentenced them each to the State Prison for the term of two years and six months.

ANOTHER PICKPOCKET.

Marquis Bulwer, an Austrian, aged 19 years, was arraigned on an indictment for petit larceny from the person of Charles Mers, of No. 83 Christie-street, whose affidavit set forth that as he was walking down Nassau-street, on the 21st ult., the prisoner thrust his hand in the complainant's pocket, took out $8 75 in money, and started to run off, was overtaken by the complainant, and the money found in his possession.

The prisoner, who was a bright-looking, well-dressed person, stated he had only been in the country a few days, and was a tailor by trade. Through his counsel he pleaded guilty.

Judge Russel, in sentencing the prisoner, remarked that this crime was too prevalent in this City, and the prisoner had commenced his career very soon after his arrival in this country. From the boldness of the act he was convinced this was not his first offence. The Court, therefore, sentenced him to the State Prison for four years, at hard labor.

The Grand Jury came into Court and presented a large number of bills against prisoners for various offences. They were arraigned and the trials put down for next week.

CALENDAR FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.

A. D. RUSSEL, City Judge, presiding. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., for the people.

The People *vs.* Charles Dawson—burglary.
The People *vs.* Martin Dunn—robbery.
The People *vs.* Albert Crosby, David Marks, John Day—burglary.
The People *vs.* John Smith, James Watson, Peter Murphy—burglary.
The People *vs.* Julius Richard Schell—forgery.
The People *vs.* Thomas Burke—larceny from the person.
The People *vs.* John Fitzsimmons—larceny from the person.
The People *vs.* Bridget Murtagh—larceny from the person.
The People *vs.* Henry Frost—larceny from the person.
The People *vs.* Maggie Peterson—larceny from the person.
The People *vs.* Dennis Kelly—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Frederick H. Freeling—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Allen Kleckner—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Henry Michel—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Wm. Healey—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Gilmore—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* James Tate—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edward Caruthers—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Charles R. Rose—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edward Blackwood, John Fowler—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Anthony Jacobs—grand larceny; 2 cases.
The People *vs.* Owen Dermody, Thomas Tremble—felonious attempt at burglary.
The People *vs.* Henry Richardson—felonious attempt at burglary.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

THE CAR TICKET SWINDLE—A CONDUCTOR CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

Abel S. Benedict, driver of car No. 24, on the Third-avenue Railroad, was charged with assaulting Adam S. Hallet, a member of the Metropolitan Police, under the following circumstances: Complainant lives in Yorkville, but does duty in a down-town precinct. Having occasion often in the course of the day to make short trips on the Third-avenue Railroad, he bought a quantity of five-cent tickets, which only took the passenger to the depot. Coming down from Yorkville witness tendered the prisoner a five-cent ticket and a penny, which he refused, demanding seven cents, or the ticket and two cents. The demand was refused, and thereupon Hallet was ejected from the car. He then entered the next car, and his ticket and a penny were accepted by the conductor. Witness said he had traveled twenty times on the road and the conductors had never refused his ticket and the penny. During the course of the day witness called on the President of the road and showed him one of the tickets, and asked him if he had given any orders to refuse the five-cent ticket and a penny. The President said no, and that if he had been a conductor he would have taken them. In the evening, going home, it so happened that the complainant again got into car No. 24, and he again tendered the conductor the ticket and one penny. He was in police uniform, but his shield was attached to his vest and concealed. As soon as he tendered the fare the conductor thrust it back, touched the strap, stopped the car, took the officer by the collar and tried to kick him out of the car. Officer Hallet immediately grabbed the conductor by the collar and declared him under arrest, and a brother officer came to his assistance, but it was not till a third officer came in from the street that the conductor would submit to arrest. The defence called Superintendent Dickerson, who said that the conductor had acted under the orders of the managers of the road; the rule was all money or all tickets—that is, six-cent tickets must be bought by through passengers. That had been a standing rule of the road since the 1st of August. There was no notice to that effect on the cars, but that was the rule of the road, and those the instructions that had been given to the conductors. The Court, in finding the defendant guilty, said that not a few of the conductors behaved very rudely, and sometimes very cruelly, toward passengers. Judge Dowling said he saw a woman thrown out of a car in Chatham-street, and the car passed right on. On another occasion he saw a conductor strike a passenger right in the face without cause, and then turn him out of the car. The defendant was fined $25, which the Superintendent of the road paid.

CARRYING BURGLARS' TOOLS.

HENRY CUNNINGHAM, a reputed house-breaker, was charged with having burglars' implements in his possession with intent to commit a felony. EDWARD J. MILLER, the complainant, said that he resided at No. 79 East Tenth-street. On the night of the 17th of August, about 11 o'clock, he saw a man lying alongside the fence. He was afraid to go down, and asked who was there. No answer was given. MILLER then hove down a big log of wood at the head of the skulker, when he sprung over a six-foot fence and fled. Complainant then took courage to pursue. The fugitive met an officer, and just as he came up to him he stopped and lit his pipe, and then walked on and turned the corner. MILLER then came up and asked if the officer had seen a man running. The officer said yes. They went around the corner and arrested the prisoner as he was walking along. Two keys were found on him. The question never was asked in court whether the keys were skeleton or not. The prisoner was found guilty, sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $50.

A RECEIVER CONVICTED OF LARCENY.

Zebedee Gale, a carman, and Henry Klapworth, a storekeeper, were charged with stealing two bales of batting. One bale belonged to John M. Conway, and was valued at $17; the other belonged to John H. Brady. In the complaint it was alleged that the property stolen belonged to complainant and John H. Brady. Counsel argued that two larcenies had been committed, and that the papers were defective. The Court ruled otherwise. The evidence was that Gale had received eighteen bales of cotton batting to cart, one more than he had been credited with. The temptation was too great, and he went to Klapworth and sold that bale and another he had obtained surreptitiously. Five days afterward the goods were found in the possession of Klapworth, when he told of whom he bought the goods. Complainant said the receiver acknowledged to him that he paid $5 for one bale and $10 for the other. Defendant's counsel, after a verdict of guilty had been announced, asked that Klapworth be remanded so that they could show his good character. This the Court refused. Both prisoners were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

WATERING MILK.

John Houseman and Henry Rurode, milkmen, who receive their supply of milk from the Forty-second-street Depot, were charged by Officer Benus with putting about two quarts of water in each milk-can. When Houseman was caught he said he would never do it again. On examination it turned out that the complaint was defective. Rurode was caught about an hour afterward in another wagon watering his milk from a can that he had for the purpose. They were undoubtedly two distinct offences, though put in one complaint. Beside, Alderman Masterson had signed his name to the complaint as a Police Justice. Under these circumstances the milk-waterers had to be discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 6, 1866.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111½	10	Shoe & L. Bank	110½
39,000	US.6s,5-20s, C.'62	111¾	40	Gallatin Nat. Bank	113½
5,000	do.....2d call	111¾	100	Fourth N. Bk	106
6,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	109	30	Market Bank	113
2,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s,C'65	106⅞	700	Cum. Coal P	46¼
209,000	do	106⅞	200	West. U. Tel	57⅝
5,000	do.....2d call	106⅞	300	do	57⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s R.	99	35	Del. & Hud. Canal	151
300	do	98⅞	200	Ashburton Coal	18⅝
25,300	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98⅞	300	Spruce Hill C	4
10,000	do	98⅞	100	Rutland Mar	26
500	do	98⅞	200	Mariposa Pr	27⅝
500	do	98⅞	200	At. Mail S. Co.	110
4,350	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser. Small	106⅞	100	Boston W. P....b30	31
10,000	do	106⅞	100	do	30⅞
5,000	do.....2d call	106⅞	100	do.....2d call	30⅝
5,600	do.....2d Ser.	105⅞	100	N. Y. Central	102⅞
25,000	do	105⅞	100	Erie R.	70¾
150,000	do	105⅞	200	do	70¾
25,000	do.....3d Ser.	106⅛	800	do.....2d call	70⅞
8,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	105¼	300	do.....b10	70⅞
1,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-C	71	100	Hud. Riv. R.	120⅝
10,000	N. Car. St.6,x.c	63½	500	Reading R	113⅝
3,000	N. Car. N. Bs	63½	1000	do	113½
2,000	do	63	2500	do.....s30	113½
1,000	Missouri 6s	77⅞	100	do.....2d call	113½
4,000	Cal. 7s	115½	1500	Mich. S. & N. I	82⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer	29	38	Ill. Central R	123⅞
10,000	do.....2d call.s30	29	100	do	122¾
3,000	Erie 3d M	98	400	Chic. & N. W	35½
1,000	Erie 4th M	96¾	100	Chic. & W.N.Pref.	66⅞
2,000	Hud. R. 1st M	103	100	Cleve. & Tol	114⅝
1,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	96½	100	do	114¼
10,000	Gr.W.R.2d M.'93	71½	400	Chic. & R. I	109
1,000	Gal.&C.1st M	100	100	do.....2d call	109⅝
1,000	Pitts.F.W.& C.3d	89	50	C., Bur. & Quin	130¾
5,000	B.,N.Y.& E.1st M	96	200	New-Jersey C	127
1,000	Chi. & Al. In B	92	100	P., F. W. & C	103⅞
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	98	200	do	103⅝
3,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs	98	12	do	104
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	90	200	Mar. & C. 1st P. b60	42
90	Phœnix Bank	105	31	Rome & Wat'n	90

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	105⅞	100	Hud. R. R	120⅝
1,000	City 6s, '87	100	100	Erie R	70⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s. New	70	400	New-York C	103⅛
15,000	P., Ft. W.& Ch. 1st	103⅛	200	Mich. Cen. R	111⅛
10	West. U. Tel	57⅞	200	M. S. & N. I. R	83⅛
100	do.....b60	58⅛	200	Clev. & P. R	86⅞
300	Mar. Pref	27⅞	200	Chic. & N. W	35½
100	do.....b10	28	200	Chic. & R. I. R	109⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C	111	100	New-York Cen	103
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	111⅞	300	Erie R	70⅝
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20sR.'65	108⅞	800	do.....2d call	69⅞
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	98⅝	200	do	69⅞
5,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. 2d Ser.	105⅝	300	M. S. & N. I	83
1,000	do.....3d Ser.	105⅞	1100	do	83⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. N	70	100	Chi. & N. W	35½
250	Phenix Bank	105	200	Chi. & N. W. P	66⅞
100	Mariposa Pref	27⅝	200	do	66⅝
200	Boston W. P	31	200	Chi. & R. I	109⅛
200	West. U. Tel	57⅝	50	Chi. B. & Q	130⅝
			100	P. F. W. & C	103⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Amer. Gold	146⅛	100	Smith & P. Gold	9⅝
110,000	do	146⅛	200	Spruce H. C.....s3	4½
80,000	do.....c	146⅛	200	Erie Railroad.....b3	72⅝
30,000	do	146⅛	100	do.....s3	72⅝
100	Canton Co	52½	100	do.....b5	72⅝
100	Bos. Water P	30⅞	200	Reading R...x-d.s3	113⅝
100	do.....b3	30⅝	200	do.....b10	113⅞
300	do	30⅝	400	Clev. & Pitts	86⅞
10	do.....s10	30⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I. b10	83⅞
200	Rutland Mar	24⅝	100	do.....b3	83⅞
100	do.....b15	24⅝	1400	Clev. & Tol. R..b10	114⅞
100	do.....s3	24⅝	200	do	114⅞
400	do	24½	200	Chi. & N. W.....b3	35⅝
100	do.....s10	24½	100	do.....s30	35⅝
100	Quick. Min.....s3	50	100	Chic. & N. W. P. s3	66⅝
100	Mar. Min. Pr.....b3	27⅞	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr. x-d	42½
100	do	27⅞	100	do.....b30	42½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000	O. & M. Cer	29	2200	Reading R	114⅛
10,000	do.....s5	29	800	do.....s10	114
100	Rutland Mar	25⅛	800	do.....s3	114
100	do	25⅝	400	do.....b10	114⅛
300	do	25⅝	600	do.....s3	114⅛
100	do.....s10	25⅝	400	do.....b15	114⅛
200	do.....b5	25⅝	300	Cleve. & Tol	114⅞
100	Cum. Coal	46¼	200	Chi. R. I. & Pac	109⅞
100	do	46⅝	300	do.....b3	109⅞
100	do.....b3	46⅝	100	do	109⅞
1500	Smith & P. G	10	100	do.....s10	109⅞
200	West. U. Tel	58	100	do.....b5	109⅞
300	Spruce H. C	4½	100	Chi. & N. W.....s3	35½
100	N. Y. Cen....x-d.b3	103⅛	500	Chi.& N.W.P	66⅝
100	do.....s3	103	400	do.....b3	66⅞
500	Erie R.	70⅝	300	do.....b30	66⅞
1100	do	70⅝	300	do.....s3	66⅞
300	do.....b3	70⅝	500	do.....s30	66⅞
1100	do.....s3	70⅝	100	do.....b5	66⅞
200	do.....b3	70⅝	300	P.,Ft. W.&C.....x-d	104
500	Hudson R.....s3	120	100	do	104
100	do.....b10	120⅛	100	do.....s3	104
200	Mich. S. & N. I	83¼			
200	Cleve. & Pitts	86⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

100	Cumb. Coal.....s5	46⅛	300	Mariposa Pref	27⅞
200	do	46⅝	300	do.....b30	27⅞
500	Quick. Min. Co	50⅝	2900	Reading R.....x-d	113⅞
100	do.....s15	50⅝	500	do.....b30	113⅞
100	do.....b3	50⅝	800	do.....b3	113⅞
200	Mar. Min	11	500	Clev. & Pitts	85⅞
100	West. U. Tel	57⅝	1500	do.....b10	85⅞
100	N. Y. Cen....x-d.b3	103	800	do.....s3	85⅞
200	M. So. & N. I	83⅝	100	do.....s15	85⅞
100	do.....s3	83	500	Chic., R. I. & P	109
100	do	83	600	do.....s3	108⅞
200	do	82⅞	400	do.....s3	108⅞
100	do.....b3	83	400	do.....b15	108⅞
100	Erie Railroad	69⅞	200	Chic. & N. W	35⅝
200	do	69	200	do.....s3	35⅝
200	do	68⅞	2100	Chi. & N. W. P.....s3	66⅝
500	do	68⅞	300	do	66⅝
2500	do	68⅞	200	do.....b10	66⅝
400	do	68⅞	400	do.....s15	66⅝
1200	do.....s3	68⅞	800	do.....b3	66⅝
800	do.....s3	68⅞	200	P.,Ft.W.&C.x-d.s5	103⅞
400	do	68⅞	100	do	103⅞
300	do.....s3	68⅞	200	M. & C. 1st P	41½
400	do.....b3	68⅞			

THURSDAY, Sept. 6—P. M.

The Public Debt of the United States was reduced in the single month of August $37,416,108. The total unprovided for is now below twenty-six hundred millions, and the prospect is that before the close of the present fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1867, the Funded or Interest-bearing Debt will be short of two thousand millions, and the Greenback and Gold Note Circulation, free of interest, about $400,000,000. The present statement also shows an accumulation of $15,000,000 in Gold Coin from the receipts for Customs over and above the amount paid out for Gold Interest on the Public Debt and for the Diplomatic service of the Government abroad. We subjoin a complete summary of the 1st September statement:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPT. 1, 1866.

	Aug. 1, 1866.	Sept. 1, 1866.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
5-20s new, 1864	100,000,000	100,000,000
5-20s new, 1865	127,549,150	161,642,300
6 per cents., 1881	283,734,100	283,734,200
5 per cents., 10-40s	171,219,100	171,069,350
Old 6 per cents	18,323,592	18,323,592
Old 5 per cents	27,022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund		11,750,000
Total gold-bearing	$1,242,628,442	$1,288,322,542
7.30 per cents.	798,949,350	769,518,900
Compound Legal-tenders	166,012,140	155,512,140
6 per cent. stock to Pacific Road	6,042,000	8,202,000
Total currency-bearing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits on interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Deposits, no Interest	15,408,150	15,460,920
Total on Deposit	$135,068,649	$61,013,220
Cash in Treasury	*137,317,332	132,631,668
Difference	$2,248,683	$71,618,448
Greenbacks	400,381,728	390,608,592
Fractional Currency	26,684,138	26,483,998
Past due Notes and Bonds	4,670,180	19,653,444
Total free of interest	$431,716,038	$448,741,034
Total Public Debt	2,633,099,276	2,595,683,168
Decrease		37,416,108
*On Hand	Aug. 1, 1866	Sept. 1, 1866.
In gold	$61,322,126	$76,333,918
In currency	75,995,206	56,297,750
Total as above	$137,317,332	$132,631,668

The following are the important changes since the statement of Aug. 1:

Decrease.

In Deposit balances		$69,364,765
Seven-Thirties		29,430,450
Currency, &c.		1,607,327
Total in gross		$100,402,542

Increase.

In 5-20s, '65	$34,093,150	
Navy Pension Fund	11,750,000	
Past due Debt	14,983,284	
Pacific Railroad Bonds	2,160,000—	62,986,434
Net decrease as above		$37,416,108

It appears that of the 5 per cent. Deposits, upon which interest closed on 26th August, about $15,000,000 was not presented at the close of the month, and this sum is now added to the past due debt on which interest has ceased. By a recent Act of Congress the Navy Pension Fund was directed to be made part of the permanent Gold-bearing 6 ℘ cent. Debt of the Government, by inscription on the books of the Treasury, in place of being held as heretofore in various public securities. It further appears that of the $34,093,150 added to the new 5-20s of 1865, $29,430,450 was by conversion of 7.30 Currency debt, and the remainder sold in the market for Money.

The price of Gold is again weak, although the Customs demand keeps to nearly $600,000 per day, and there is very little coming out of the Treasury Office. From some cause—either a result of cöoperation among the *Bull* operators in the Gold Room, or the effect of the two arrivals this week from England—the supply of cash Gold for delivery is easier. The price, 145⅞@146 ℘ cent. at the close of regular 'Change hours. The standard drawers of 60-day bills on London are asking 106¼ ℘ cent. to-day; but short sight bills continue abundant at low rates—106⅝@107 ℘ cent. Money works steadily at 4@5 ℘ cent. at call, and 5@6 on prime short paper. The National Bank Notes recently disbursed from the Treasury are now much less abundant than Greenbacks. It is stated that the Clearing-house Banks have generally signified their dissent to making part of the clearings in National Bank Notes, but there is really no occasion for action on the subject at present—about as little as there was about this time last Fall, when the assorting plan was talked of. The Notes became scarcer than Legal Tender while the matter was in hot discussion. They are likely to continue to take care of themselves.

The funds of the United States were less firm at the close of the day on the old 5-20s, and there was not much activity in other descriptions. The Cable news of the day was not public in the Street to the close of 'Change hours. It was rumored that the Bank of England rate of interest was reduced to-day to 5 ℘ cent. per annum.

The Railway Market at the Stock Exchange was under continued excitement from last night's break in Erie shares. They rallied to 71 ℘ cent., but subsequently broke down to 68⅞@68⅞ ℘ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads, and Reading, were firm in the forenoon, the market showing considerably more spirit than yesterday. In the afternoon there was some disposition to bear the whole list on the supposed effect of the turn in Erie. In reference to the latter, it was understood on the Street that Mr. DREW yesterday made a private purchase of 10,000 shares at 72 ℘ cent., of one of the parties operating, of late, on the October election, and further, that the same party threw overboard the balance of their purchases. But, as the transfers for the October election have not yet been closed, and no official notice given on the subject, it is possible that such rumors are made current for effect, and the contest not yet over.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made, in comparison with Wednesday night. The general Railway Market steadier, with a reaction in Erie to 69@69⅛ ℘ cent. The Gold Room dull at 146, or a fraction under.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	98⅞	98⅞	N. West Pref.	66⅝	66⅝
U. S. 5-20s	111⅝	111⅞	Rock Island	109	109
U. S. 7.30s	106⅞	106⅞	Fort Wayne	103⅞	103⅞
N. Y. Central	102⅞	103	Cumb'land Coal	46⅝	46⅛
Erie	70⅝	69⅞	Quicksilver	50⅝	50⅝
Hudson	120⅛	120	W. U. Telegraph	58	57⅝
Reading	113⅞	113⅞	Mariposa Pref.	27⅞	27⅞
Mich. Southern	83¼	83	Canton	52⅝	52½
Illinois Central	122¾	122	Ohio Certificates	29	29
Pittsburgh	86⅝	85⅞	American Gold	146⅛	145⅞
Missouri 6s	78	77⅞	Bills on London	106	106⅛
Northwest	35⅝	35½			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	B'k of the Republic	118
Manhattan	132	Bank of N. America	110
Merchants'	116	Irving	103
Mechanics	116	Metropolitan	127
Union	118	Market	112
City	190	Shoe and Leather	116½
Phenix	103	Continental	101
National	113	St. Nicholas	105
Seventh Ward	110	Marine	140
State of New York	108½	Commonwealth	106
Commerce	116	Impt'rs. & Traders	114
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Central National	112
Ocean	102	Fourth National	106
American Exchange	117	Ninth National	111½
Pacific	160	Oriental Bank	125
Chatham	120		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s, 1883	95	Del. L. & W. 2d M	99½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	92
N.Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	68½
N.Y.Cen. 7s. '76	101¾	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68.	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	103	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88.	89
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	71
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	99⅞	Gal. & Chi. ex	100½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	95	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Buff., N.Y.& E. 1st M.'77	96	N. J. Central 1st M	101½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	103	N. J. Central 2d M	103
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	103½	Pitts. Ft. W.& Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s, con. 1867	102	Pitts. Ft. W.& Ch. 2d M.	96½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Pitts., Ft. W.&Co. 3d M.	89
Harlem convMtg&S.F.	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M	92
Harlem 3d mort '68	97	Cleve. & P. 3d Con	92
Ch.B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	75
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	92½	Miss.&Mo. L'dGt' 1stM.	61
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.	97	Chi. & Al. 1st M	98½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘. c. 1875	105¼	Chi. & Al. income	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M	89	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Peninsula R.R. bonds	82
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	90
Chi. & N.W. S. F	96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	81
Chi. & N.W. Int. Bds	89	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort	100
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv	80	McGregor West. 1st M	65
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	97¼	N.Y. & N. Haven 6s	94
Del. L. & W. 1st M	102	N. Y. & N. Haven 7s	105

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,752,100 08; including for Customs, $577,000; Gold Notes, $316,000. Payments, $4,335,609 44. Balance, $83,640,635 77.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 17 bbls. Ashes, 10,732 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 8,643 bushels Wheat, 35,896 bushels Corn, 750 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley Malt, 50 pkgs. Cut Meats, 50 pkgs. Lard, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand, at $8 50@$8 75 ℘ 100 ℔s. Pearls are altogether nominal.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for Rio and a limited demand for other kinds at our quotations. We quote: Java, 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Rio, 16c.@19½c., in gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been less sought after and rather heavy. Middlings, 32c.@35c. ℘ ℔. Sales and resales since our last 2,400 bales, against receipts of 181 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	5,185
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	443,377
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	865,257
Exports since Sept. 1	4,587
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	291,526
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobber's Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 23c.; Pepperell E, 24c.; Pepperell R, 22c. Bleached Shirtings—Hill's Semper Idem, 32½c.; Hope, 28c.; Palermo, 20c. Prints—Pacific, 19c.; Hamilton, 18½c.; Arnold, 17c.; Freeman, 16½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Empress Trail, in good demand; Meyers' I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 48c. to 78c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 275, $32; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, No. 10 Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10 to $35. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 4, $8 50; No. 8, $13. Home-made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 6, $6 50; No. 7, $7 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 1, plain, ½-inch, $4; ¾-inch, $4 50; 1-inch, $5. No. 2, figured, ½-inch, $5; ¾-inch, $5 50; 1-inch, $6. Brown Drills—Boott Mills, 25c.; Massachusetts, 21c.

EGGS—Have been in more liberal supply and less urgent demand at declining prices, including State and Jersey, 25c.@26c.; Ordinary Western, 23c.@24c.; Western, by Express, 24c.@25c.; Canada, 24c.@25c. ℘ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather better demand; but at irregular prices. Low and high grades favor buyers, being pretty freely offered. Medium brands are in comparatively light supply and are wanted at buoyant rates. Sales since our last 11,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 10@$7 75; very poor to choice Extra State at $5 95@$10 25, chiefly at $6@$8 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 05@$10 10 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 10	@$7 75
Extra State	5 95	@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 05	@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 15	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 25	@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75	@15 50

Southern Flour favors purchasers. Sales since our last 450 bbls., in lots, at $9 70@$11 60 for poor to good, and $11 70@$15 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in limited demand, including Superfine, at $5 40@$6 25 ℘ bbl. Sales, 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 70 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been transacted in foreign at steady rates. Domestic—Apples are in good demand and steady. Pears are plenty and generally dull, excepting Bartletts, which are firm. Plums are in good demand, but the stock is so large the market cannot be cleared. We quote: Apples, Summer Pippins, $3@$5; Fall Pippins, $3@$5; Greenings, $3@$5 ℘ bbl. Pears—Bell, $3@$4; Common, $2@$3: Bartlett, $5@$8 ℘ bbl. Peaches—Delaware, ℘ basket, $2@$2 50. Watermelons ℘ 100, $15@$30. Muskmelons, ℘ bbl., 75c.@$1. Isabella Grapes, ℘ ℔s., 12c.@20c.; Delaware Grapes, 25c.@30c. ℘ ℔. Plums—Green Gages, $2@$2 50; Blue Gages, $1 50@$2; Damson, $2@$2 50 ℘ basket. Dried fruits are very quiet but prices remain steady. We quote Apples—State, 13c.@14c.; Southern, 15c. Peaches—Southern Peeled, 30c.@32c.; unpeeled, halves, 20c.@22c.; unpeeled, quarters, 16c.@18c. Cherries—New Pitted, 50c.@52c. Blackberries, 29c.@30c. Raspberries, 45c.@50c. Plums, 32c.@33c. ℘ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in rather better request, and desirable lots of new Winter have been quoted firmer. Sales since our last, 16,750 bushels, including White Michigan at $3, and Amber State at $2 55@$2 57 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in light supply and fair demand at rather higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,000 bushels at 81c.@81½c. for unsound; 82½c.@83c., nearly all at 82½c. for sound mixed Western, ℘ bushel. Oats continue in demand, at buoyant prices. We quote new Chicago at 43c.@49c. Milwaukee at 47c.@53c., Iowa at 52c.@56c., State at 57c.@59c., and Delaware at 56c.@57c. ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is in good demand, including Western at 85c.@90c.; State at $1 10, and Canada at $1 12½ ℘ bushel. Sales 9,400 bushels. There is a moderate demand for beans, but prices have not advanced. We quote: New Kidneys, $2 50@$2 75; Marrows, $2 40@$2 50; Mediums, $1 80@$1 90; mixed parcels, $1 50@$2; and Canada Peas, $1 20@$1 30 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request at 85c.@$1 20 for old, and 70c.@$1 05 for new, ℘ 100 ℔s. Supply moderate.

HOPS—Are in rather more demand, including American, new, at 55c.@70c.; last year's crop, at 10c.@50c.; also foreign at 50c.@70c. ℘ ℔.

LUMBER—Has been in better request, and steady in price.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 42c.@55c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The main inquiry has been for Resin. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@69c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 25@$10 ℘ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $3@$3 62½ ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in request and steady, including Crude Whale at $1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 52½; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 95@$3; Lard Oil at $1 60@$1 95; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 78@$1 85 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in less demand at 26½c.@27c. for Crude, 44c.@46c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@60c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—All kinds of vegetables are abundant, and prices favor buyers. The demand is moderate. We quote: "The receipts of Potatoes are large and prices are again lower. The market is well stocked, and prices for all vegetables are lower. We quote: Mercers $2 50@$2 75, Jackson Whites $1 50@$1 75, Buckeyes $1 50@$1 75, Dyckman $1 50@$1 75, Chilian Reds, new, $1 50@$1 75, Sweet Potatoes $5@$7, ℘ bbl, Onions, red, $1 50@$1 75; white, $2@$2 25 ℘ bbl. Turnips, Russia, $2@$2 50 ℘ bbl. Tomatoes, 50c.@62c. ℘ basket. Long Island Cucumbers, 50c. ℘ 100. Green Corn, 50c.@$1 ℘ 100. Cabbages, new, $6@$10 ℘ 100. Marrow Squash, $1@$1 50 ℘ bbl."

POULTRY—Turkeys and Geese are in good demand, and higher prices are obtained; Fowls are dull and unchanged. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 30c.@32c.; Fowls, 23c.@24c.; Chickens, 23c.@24c. ℘ ℔.; Geese, $2@$3 50; Ducks, $1 12@$1 37 ℘ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand, opening more firmly, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last, 6,500 bbls., in lots, at $33 25@$33 50 for new Mess, closing at $33 25, cash; $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $30 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 4,750 bbls. new Mess, including September, October, November and all the year, sellers' and buyers' option, at $30 50@$33 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales 380 pkgs. Bacon is more active, but heavy, at 15½c.@15¾c. for Cumberland cut and 16⅝c.@16⅞c. for short rib, ℘ ℔.; sales 340 boxes. Lard is doing better; sales since our last 750 tcs. and bbls., at 18½c.@20½c., and 500 tcs., seller's option, to Nov. 15, at 19c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues quiet at $14@$19 for new Plain Mess and $19@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 360 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter is in limited demand at 30c.@42c. for State, 43c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese is in slack request at 5c.@18c. ℘ ℔. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus: "The market for Butter has continued throughout the entire week in the same heavy, dull and depressed condition fully noted in our last report. The demand continues to be almost solely confined to a light local trade, shippers generally holding themselves out of market in anticipation of lower rates. The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 16,727 packages. Western Butters are unusually heavy, and with a large stock pressing for sale, prices are nominal. State firkins and Welsh tubs Butters are also in full supply, with a very limited demand. Fine lines of firkins have been freely offered during the week at 42½c. without buyers, and telegraphed to the country at 44c, ℘ ℔. for California. This market was never in a greater state of prostration than it has been during the past week, closing unchanged. Fresh Pail Butters have dragged through another week of dullness and depression, with a heavy stock remaining unsold. The nominal rate of 50 cents for selections is maintained, while the actual rate is considerably lower. The market closes dull and heavy at our nominal quotations:

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ℘ ℔	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℘ ℔	42	@42½
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ℘ ℔	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℘ ℔	43	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℘ ℔	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℘ ℔	40	@42
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℘ ℔	38	@40
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℘ ℔	30	@33
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℘ ℔	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ ℔	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ ℔	38	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℘ ℔	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℘ ℔	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℘ ℔	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℘ ℔	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℘ ℔	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common, ℘ ℔	20	@22

The market for Cheese has ruled dull and heavy during the entire week. The demand for export has been checked by reported unfavorable advices received per telegraphic cable, buyers insisting on lower prices. Receivers are disposing of their receipts, while the factories are generally holding for extreme prices. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 28,916 packages. The market closes tamely at our quotations.

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ ℔	17⅞	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ ℔	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ ℔	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ ℔	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ ℔	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ ℔	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ ℔	5	@9
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ ℔	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand at uniform prices. Sales since our last, 1,125 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 9⅝c.@12½c., and 850 boxes Havana, part at 10c.@14½c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars are in request at 13⅞c.@16⅞c. ℘ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales 36,000 ℔s. at 18½c.@21½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 128,000 ℔s. at 12c.@12⅞c., and 23,000 ℔s. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 125 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c. ℘ gallon. Receipts in August, 6,267 bbls. against 3,639 bbls. same month last year, and 16,611 bbls. same month in 1864.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 700 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℘ ℔.; also, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. For London, 7,000 bushels Barley, by steamer, at 5½d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, 250 bbls. Resin, by steamer, at 1s. 10½d. For Cork and orders, a brig, with Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Bremen, 70 hhds. Tobacco at 12s. 6d.@15s.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States to canvass for "THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," a new work by Rev. John S. C. Abbott. To be complete in one volume, and sold by subscription only. B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, No. 55 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GOOD STEEL LETTER CUTTER to go to Burlington, Vt. Address, with terms and references, inclosing stamp, G. & CO., Box No. 3,993 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—ABOUT 50 GOOD GIRLS TO PREpare vegetables. Apply to H. G. CONLENSURZ & CO., corner of John and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, between Catharine and Jackson sts. Ferries.

WANTED AT FLUSHING—A WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron. The lady will attend from 9 until 2 o'clock at office of R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A FAITHFUL, industrious pressman, accustomed to Adams and cylinder presswork; must be a careful, competent hand, and be able to give reference as to capacity, &c. Address EMPLOYER, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING canvasser wanted to act as agent for a daily and weekly paper. Address, with reference, TIMES, Flushing, N. Y.

LIFE INSURANCE.—AGENTS WANTED AT Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway Room No. 8. Liberal Commissions.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New-York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The amount of these First Mortgage Bonds to be issued per mile is limited by law to the amount of United States Bonds allowed and issued to aid the construction of the Road, and the Mortgage by which they are secured is *declared by Act of Congress to constitute a lien prior and superior to that of the United States Government, and all others whatsoever.*

The aid received from the Government (in amount equal to this First Mortgage) is economically and judiciously applied to the construction and equipment of the Road, together with nearly $7,000,000, received from Stock Subscriptions and other sources. The First Mortgage therefore amounts to but about 35 per cent. of the actual cost and value of the Property which it covers.

The road is now completed, equipped and running from Sacramento City to Alta, a distance of 73 miles, and the earnings for the three months ending August 1st were as follows, viz.:

May, 1866 ... $65,115.83
June " ... 67,429.78
July " ... 85,000.00
IN GOLD.

The earnings are steadily increasing, and are estimated at over $100,000 in Gold for the month of August—the official report for that month not having been received at this date.

The construction of the road is going vigorously forward,—24 miles additional being now ready for the cars,—and it is expected to be in full operation to the California State Line—156 miles from Sacramento City—during the summer of 1867, when its earnings from the very large traffic of the State of Nevada, and a large proportion of that of Utah, Idaho and Montana must pass over its line. It has been shown by reliable statistics that in 1863 over $13,000,000 in Gold was paid for freighting goods from California to Nevada alone.

This part of the Great Pacific Railroad Route is one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the world, and its First Mortgage Bonds are among the best secured and most desirable investments ever offered.

Over $1,000,000 has already been expended in grading beyond the point to which the road is now running, and the iron is bought and paid for sufficient to lay the track the entire distance to the State Line.

The Road has been completed and equipped thus far without the sale of a single dollar of its First Mortgage Bonds, and we now offer them to the public for the first time, as the earnings of the Road have reached the sum of $100,000 per month in Gold, only about 25 per cent. of which is required for operating expenses.

The Bonds are offered at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st, in Currency. Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through the principal Banks and Bankers in all parts of the country.

Remittances may be made in drafts on New York, or in Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes, or other funds current in this city, and the Bonds will be forwarded to any address by Express, free of charge. Inquiries for further information by mail or otherwise, will receive punctual attention.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau St., New York.

N. B.—All kinds of Government Securities received at the full market price in exchange for the above Bonds.

DRY GOODS.

PAPER COLLARS
MADE BY THE
Metropolitan Collar Co.
ARE SOLD AT
WHOLESALE,
in quantities to suit,
at the lowest market prices, by
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade Sts.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH STS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
Special opening of
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
(For many years with the late George Brodie
Will open this morning a large and well-selected stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
No. 898 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,
NOS. 384 AND 386 BROADWAY,
Have openings for parties thoroughly posted in the above business. Engagements commencing immediately or previous to Jan. 1, 1867.
Applications to be made by letter only, with reference

RESTAURANTS.

RESTAURANT,
No. 663 BROADWAY, Opposite Bond-street, NEW-YORK.
EDWARD MEHL, Branch of Nos. 156 and 158 Fulton-st.
FRED. JAEGER, late with BERRY, No. 9 Broad-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting: has her own sewing-machine; has no objection to wait on a lady; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 125 Hammond-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as seamstress by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing; wages not so much the object as a comfortable home; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to do the washing of a the house-linens; the best of City reference. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; she is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of reference for three and a half years. Call at No. 50 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as coarse washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid; will assist in the washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 337 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and also is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small family; can give the best of reference for two years. Call at No. 48 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waiting, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Call this day at No. 96 West 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—A NUMBER OF REspectable wet nurses can be seen daily, until 2 P. M., at the Nurses' Institute, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended servants of all nations and all the different branches of work; also coachmen, gardeners, farmers, porters, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A BRIGHT YOUNG GIRL OF 18, a situation as children's nurse; sews neatly; will wait on table and sew for a lady; has worked for a gentleman in Ireland; wages $8. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG girl a situation as waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good city references given. Call at No. 204 East 19th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city preferred; good city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 659 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND CAPABLE GIRL, a situation as waitress; would assist in chamberwork. May be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 24 Irving-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Inquire at No. 248 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse. Apply at No. 17 East 12th-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES EMPLOYment as seamstress by the day; understands dressmaking and finishing thoroughly. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN just disengaged; is a first-rate groom and careful driver; is single and not afraid of work, and willing to make himself generally useful; has lived with first-class families in the city; no objection to the country; has long and satisfactory reference to show. Address J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, cows and garden; is obliging, and willing to make himself generally useful; good City reference produced. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a respectable single man of long experience; is a good careful driver; understands the business thoroughly; has good City reference; leaves on account of his former employer going to Europe. Address or call at CALHOUN & HOOVER, No. 362 Broadway, for J. C.

WANTED—BY A VETERAN OFFICER, A situation as watchman to private gentlemen, merchants or hotels, where his services would be remunerated for fidelity and sobriety; has good city reference and security. Address LUCAS, No. 107 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, without family, a situation as coachman and gardener; wife as cook and laundress; no objection to the country; both willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address A. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN man and wife, the man to take charge of horses and to do farming, gardening, &c., and the wife to do general housework. Call or address FARMER, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, without incumbrance; the man as gardener and to take care of horses; the woman to do general housework. Address or call on MICHAEL, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9; both have first-class references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a young man—an Englishman—who thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address T. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A single young man, to take care of fast horses; good reference. Call or address J. P., at P. Trainor's saddlery and harness store, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom; understands the care of horses, and is not afraid of work; can furnish first-class reference. Call at No. 36 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman; understand his business and would make himself useful; his wife as cook or laundress. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG EXperience, a situation as coachman in a private family; has two years' best reference from his last place. Address T. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom with the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen by addressing M. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; IS competent in each department of the business, plants, grapes, &c. Can be heard from by addressing C. GILBERT, Esq., No. 73 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING EIGHT years' experience in the insurance business desires a situation; references unexceptionable. Address P. E. DE MILLE, Harlem, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, WITH A SMALL family, a situation; he can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address HENDERSON & FLEMING, seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and gardener; best City reference given. Call or address L. D. F., No. 41 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or cashier. Specialty—A perfect knowledge of money. Address W. T. T., No. 32 Bank-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family; has first-class reference. Apply No. 206 East 37th-st., at Mr. Weakman's.

AGENCY.—A YOUNG AND EXPERIENCED agent, about traveling through the principal cities of Canada, and again those of the United States, solicits the patronage of New York firms; or will (under salary establish agencies in the above cities for responsible parties; best of references and guarantees given. Address N. R. G., Station A, New-York Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Italian Opera. IL TROVATORE. Characters by Signora La Boschetti, Signora De Gibelle, Sig. Tamaro, and Sig. Orlandini. Sig. Rosa, Leader.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by John Brougham, supported by Messrs. T. E. Morris, Donaldson, Davidge, Andrews, Miss Johnson, Miss Andrews, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, THE DEBUTANTE, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, and LOLA MONTEZ. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, Lewis Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wood, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. SIX YEARS AFTER; or THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN'S WIFE and THE THREE GREEN MEN. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, Messrs. G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE ROBBERS, KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO. Leading characters by Mr. Eddy and Henrietta Irving.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2: THE NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY. THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA. EVENING, at 8, THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, HANLON BROTHERS. Testimonial Entertainments.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GRAND TOURNAMENT of the State and Provincial Champions.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2 50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE.
New-York City.

New-York, Aug. 20, 1866.

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The Weekly Times, one year	$2

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Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Peace negotiations have at length been opened between Prussia and Saxony. It is rumored that unless the King of Saxony accedes to the demands of Count Bismarck, he will be deposed and his throne given to a more accommodating member of his family. The reduction of the Prussian army has already commenced. It is rumored in Paris that Napoleon is about to issue a political manifesto, in which will be set forth his views on the general condition of Europe. The cholera is said to be making sad ravages in Italy.

The news from the *Great Eastern* continues to be favorable. We print this morning a dispatch from the expedition, dated yesterday, which says all is going on well. If nothing untoward happens, the *Great Eastern* will probably land the western shore end of the cable at Heart's Content to-morrow.

GENERAL NEWS.

Chief Justice Bigelow, of Massachusetts, on the 3d inst., rendered a decision in a case brought before him, which sets aside a portion of the State Liquor Law passed last Winter, and which has been found to be in direct conflict with laws which it did not repeal. By this decision, the Springfield *Republican* says, about 1,700 cases now on the dockets of the various Courts will be dismissed and the prisoners discharged, and the costs of the futile proceedings thus far are left for the State to settle—the result of hasty and careless legislation.

At the request of the managers of the Colored Methodist Church in Lynchburgh, Va., who are about erecting a new place of worship, the ceremony of laying the corner-stone is to be performed by the Masons, according to the rites of their ancient Order. The Lynchburgh *Virginian* says that this is the first instance of the kind known in that vicinity, and commends the fact to Northern people as an illustration of the excellent feeling existing between the white and colored people.

There was a tournament at Huntsville, Ala., lately, at which one of the contestants appeared as the "Knight of the Gray Jacket." Passing down one of the streets, attired for the tourney, he was halted by a detachment of United States soldiers, and the buttons were cut off from his jacket of gray. He made no resistance, and when asked what he meant by appearing in rebel uniform, replied, "tournament."

Intelligence from Mexico to the 31st ult., is received. Gen. Bazaine was preparing to open a new campaign in Northern Mexico. It was rumored that the French had retaken Tampico. The *Journal de San Luis* says that France has no design of abandoning Mexico to anarchy. At Matamoras forced loans were the order of the day.

In the Texas Legislature, Aug. 14, Mr. Jackson offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of donating three hundred and twenty acres to each Confederate soldier, who, by reason of wounds received in the late war, is incapacitated for labor, and to report by bill or otherwise. It was adopted.

Prof. B. A. Whaples, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., died of cholera last week at Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Whaples went to Memphis three years ago, and connected himself with the musical department of the house of Blelock & Co., and was engaged in the establishment to the day of his death.

A guerrilla leader, Dick Hempsted, was on Wednesday captured by the Regulators, near Little Rock, Ark, who, after trying him and finding him guilty of eleven murders, all of which he confessed, burned him to death by a slow fire, which totally consumed his body.

The difficulties between the Amherest College faculty and the sophomores, which resulted in the suspension of a large portion of the class on commencement week, have been pacified, and the rebellious members are all restored to full standing with their classmates.

Mr. Jackson, representative in the State Legislature for Jackson County, Tenn., has brought a suit for $100,000 against the Radical members of the House for false imprisonment.

The American Board of Foreign Missions commences its annual session at Pittsfield, Mass., on the 25th inst.

LOCAL NEWS.

The General Term of the Supreme Court of this District, held by Justices Barnard, Lott and Ingraham, decided yesterday that a portion of the Act of the Legislature, passed April 14, 1866, and commonly known as the Excise Law, is constitutional. They hold that the Board of Excise, as at present constituted, can legally sue for and collect the penalty prescribed by the act, for selling liquors, either on Sunday, or for selling them without a license. Also, that the license to sell liquors is a police regulation, and that the Legislature may, by statute, alter the regulations for the sale of liquors from what they were when the license was granted. Also, that the license, being a mere matter of police regulation, is not to be considered as a contract, but may be revoked or modified by the Legislature at any time as that Legislature may think proper."

The Caledonian Club celebrated their tenth anniversary yesterday by a festival at Jones' Wood. The grounds were crowded all day with the friends of the club, and the numerous feats of strength and agility gave eminent satisfaction. Prizes were awarded to the victors in the various games, which were eighteen in number. A large number of distinguished guests were present from the various Scottish societies throughout the country, and the affair was a decided success.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday. An interesting communication from the Boston Board of Trade in favor of granting subsidies to American steamers was read and ordered on file. On motion of Mr. Opdyke, a Special Committee was appointed to consider the subject of commemorating the laying of the Atlantic Cable.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, the Sanitary Superintendent was ordered to institute new and separate inspections of all slaughter-houses within the densely-populated portions of the City, with a view to their removal or extinction.

A judgment of divorce was granted yesterday by the Sureme Court, in the suit of Elizabeth Kirchhoff *vs.* F. Otto Kirchhoff. The case of Brown *vs.* Brown, which has been pending in the Common Pleas for several months, was decided yesterday in favor of the plaintiff.

The annual Trade Sale of books, stereotype-plates, &c., commenced yesterday at the rooms of Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., No. 498 Broadway, and was well attended.

The Mutual Club gained a victory over the Harlem Club yesterday in a game of base ball, at Hoboken, by a score of 46 to 1.

Seven cases of cholera were officially reported in this City yesterday, and six in Brooklyn.

Gold was weak yesterday at 146@145⅞. The Funds of the United States ¼@⅜ lower. Exchange on London a fraction higher for 60 day Bills. The Railway market excited by the break in Erie shares on Wednesday. Other descriptions closed steady.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was moderate yesterday. Medium grades of Flour were firmer, as were also new Wheat, sound Corn, Resin, Pork and Lard. Cotton was heavy. Freights quiet.

The President's Mistake.

President Johnson, in his speech at Cleveland remarked that "he did not care about his dignity." In our judgment this is greatly to be regretted. The American people care very much about it and can never see it forgotten or laid aside without profound sorrow and solicitude. Mr. Johnson is not speaking or traveling as a simple citizen. He is President of the United States, at Cleveland as well as at Washington—while addressing a mass meeting as well as when presiding at a Cabinet council; and whatever he may do or say at either place, carries with it all the weight and influence of his high position. So far as its effect upon the public mind is concerned, what he says in a public speech has precisely the same importance as what he says in a message to Congress;—and he should, in justice to himself, to the people and to the transcendent interests consigned to his care, be just as considerate, just as calm and just as dispassionate in the one as in the other.

The President at Cleveland, as elsewhere upon his tour, has met thousands of those who do not indorse his policy—and among them, as a matter of course, there have been a good many men of rude manners and a very low conception of the proprieties of such occasions:—and he has been subjected at their hands to taunts and reproaches, more or less disrespectful and insulting. He has made a great mistake in retorting upon them, or in paying the slightest attention to them. The President of the United States cannot enter upon an exchange of epithets with the brawlers of a mob, without seriously compromising his official character and hazarding interests too momentous to be thus lightly imperiled. He may safely leave the vindication of his official acts, especially against such assault, to his friends; and mere personal affronts it is utterly beneath his personal or official character to notice or even to hear.

The President, in excuse for the tenor of his remarks at Cleveland, said it was his habit when attacked to defend himself. This is his nature, and it has indeed been the habit of his political life. His political successes have been won by hard blows, and he has been compelled, at every stage of his career, to confront hostilities of the most reckless and envenomed character. We can understand how difficult it is for him to change in this respect, or to realize at once the wide difference between the responsibilities of his present position and those of a popular canvass in a Border State during a heated political contest. Candid men will give all due weight to the effect of such a training upon a mind naturally tenacious of its own convictions, and a character utterly incapable of weak compliances. But the mass of the people find it more difficult to make such allowances—and thousands and tens of thousands, whose judgments assent to the principles which the President represents, are startled and bewildered by the manner in which he advocates them.

It is a great mistake on the part of the President to assume or suppose that the great body of the people in the North who dissent from his views, are enemies of the Union or are seeking consciously to destroy it. We believe the policy they favor to be fraught with infinite mischief to the country, and with great peril to its peace and perpetuity. But they seek no such result. They are still under the influence of the passions aroused by the war—passions essential, while the war continued, to its vigorous prosecution, and shared by the President in common with the great mass of the loyal and patriotic people of the land. The time has come when the public good demands that they should be moderated and allayed. The President in this great work is in advance of the nation. Knowing the Southern States and people, from personal association with them, better than do the people of the North, he has had stronger reliance upon the sincerity and good faith with which they have accepted the results of the war, and has been more ready to trust in their renewed devotion to the Government and the flag of our common country. It is of the utmost importance that he should impart to the people of the North something of this confidence which he feels so strongly himself,—that he should allay their unjust apprehensions, calm their aroused resentments and moderate the passions which, as in every great community, survive the causes which gave them birth. This is a service which his position eminently qualifies him to perform, and it is of much more consequence than the retort of an insulting speech, or the rebuke of bad manners in a miscellaneous and irresponsible crowd.

The Movement of Prussian Troops to the West.—In connection with our observations on the attitude of France and the revival of the Holy Alliance, we would call the special attention of the reader to the report, printed yesterday, that Prussia had ordered 60,000 of her efficient troops to the Rhine frontier. This may be the beginning of the great end to change completely the political geography of Europe, and may result in a life and death struggle for Louis Napoleon.

The Impartial Suffrage Question.

The ultra "loyalists" at Syracuse and Philadelphia, in spite of all their clamor, refuse to meet the suffrage issue after all. With full and complete control of both Conventions, they refuse to demand negro suffrage in either. They do not even demand the ballot for those colored troops who have saved the Union. After denouncing the Administration for ignoring their claims, the Radicals in both Conventions ignore them also. The *Tribune* has insisted upon "impartial suffrage" as an imperative condition of restoration. It has demanded this at the hands of Congress and from the Union Party, as absolutely essential to the public peace. It denounced the Union Convention at Philadelphia for refusing it, and hailed the meeting of Southern "loyalists" now in session there as certain to concede and insist upon it. And Mr. Greeley himself went as a delegate to the Syracuse Convention, which was wholly in the hands of the Radical Party, and in which he was one of the most conspicuous and influential members. Yet nowhere, neither at Philadelphia nor at Syracuse, neither from Northern Radicals nor from Southern "loyalists," has he been able to secure an indorsement for his favorite measure.

Why is this? It is asserted that as the war has extirpated Slavery so we must have no peace which does not extirpate every incident and consequence of Slavery. Mr. Speed, late Attorney-General, insists upon this as an absolute and indispensable necessity. Gen. Butler demands it as the only condition of peace, and declares that he would exclude the Southern States from the Union "until the heavens melt with fervent heat" unless they concede suffrage to the blacks. Yet even the Convention in which these men are leaders refuse to concede anything of the kind. Does not this show conclusively that the crusade they are waging is for the present hopeless?

The truth is the people of this country, North and South, are not prepared for universal colored suffrage; and the men who are demanding it as the basis and corner-stone of the Union Party, are perverting that party to principles and purposes which form no part of its original organization or of its present creed. Possibly they may succeed in converting the Republican Party into a Negro Suffrage party. Possibly it may be wise and proper that it should undergo such a change. But they have no right to *force* the issue upon that party, and to expel or denounce as traitors to it all who refuse assent. It remains to be seen what course the advocates of "impartial suffrage" will pursue in view of their failure to secure its adoption in any of their conventions. We presume they will acquiesce in their refusal to adopt it. But it is not easy to see on what ground they can do this, while they denounce other Republicans and Union men for precisely the same thing. It is not quite clear where the line of distinction is to be drawn. But it looks now as if the differences of principle would amount to very little, and as if the only test of party fealty would be the relative intensity of hatred against the South, and the relative unwillingness to see the Union fully restored.

Standing of the South—Weakness of the Radical Argument.

Extreme opinions usually derive a certain amount of strength from logical consistency. Between the antecedent proposition of an argument and its practical conclusion there is ordinarily a connection which commends itself to the advocates of principle. The statesmanship of radicalism never amounted to anything, anywhere; but its argumentative power has often been unquestionable.

The radicalism which proposes to reconstruct the Union has not this recommendation. Its principles and its policy are not more alike than fire and water. What it contends for theoretically it surrenders practically. The measures which it is prepared to accept bear no relation to the principles of which it purports to be the embodiment.

At Philadelphia and at Syracuse the doctrines promulgated in speeches are of the most sweeping character. Mr. Van Wyck, addressing the New-York Radicals, commits himself to wholesale confiscation. Not only will he not tolerate the restoration of the Southern people to their rights, but he demands the forfeiture of their property as a penalty for treason. "Their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms and sold to honest, industrious men." Gen. Butler, talking at Philadelphia, is emphatic on the same point. The Southern people, he maintains, have forfeited all their rights and all their property—which may account, perhaps, for certain transactions with which the name of the distinguished soldier has been rather unpleasantly associated. And on the hypothesis that the South has lost its rights, he contends that it shall be dealt with as conquered territory—reconstructed, in fact, on the basis of impartial (or negro) suffrage. The prevailing tone of the speeches in the so-called "Loyalists' Convention" is in the same direction. It assumes that the States have no constitutional existence, and therefore that Congress may dispose of them as it may be pleased to do. And on the ground of principle it insists upon certain conditions to be exacted from the South, among them being the enfranchisement of negroes as the corner-stone of a reconstructed South.

If this were the entire case, it might be entitled to respect. The programme would be revolutionary, but at least it would be honest. It might imply a renewal of civil war, but at any rate it would exhibit radicalism as a consistent exposition of extreme principles.

But, both at Philadelphia and Syracuse, we witness an attempt to blend uncompromising principle with partisan expediency. The same men who talk of the South as conquered territory, bereft of rights, sustain the Constitutional Amendment adopted by Congress, which expressly recognizes the possession by the Southern States of a right to ratify or reject the action submitted to them. Nay, some of the loudest champions of the negro suffrage theory concede to the States, not only the right to deal with the suffrage question by virtue of their authority as States, but their right to reënter the Union if they accept the Congressional Amendment, which makes no provision for giving votes to the negroes. The Syracuse Convention proposes to exact nothing more than the ratification of this amendment. And from Philadelphia we receive an address which holds up the amendment as evidence of the moderation with which the South is treated, and the "best present remedy."

By thus listening to the suggestions of expediency, the Radicals abandon the citadel of their argument, and surrender their title to consideration as the supporters of principle. To secure partisan advantages they throw principle overboard.

Nor may they resume their pretentious profession of principle when the occasion of their temporizing surrender shall be ended. The Syracuse politicians, by identifying themselves with the Congressional Amendment as the sole condition-precedent of restoration, estop all further provisos or punishments. The threats of the Van Wycks are idle words in view of the resolutions which followed them. You cannot impose other and severer penalties upon the South because, instead of accepting, it rejects the amendment. Its right to do the former—which is conceded—implies its right to do the latter, the possibility of which is made a ground of threatening. Of course we know enough of radicalism to be aware that it heeds constitutional rights and proprieties as little as it heeds principle. But the weakness of its argument deserves to be remembered, nevertheless.

The National Indebtedness—Rapid Progress of Liquidation.

The public debt statement, as printed by the whole City Press yesterday morning, was inaccurate in its details, but correct in its footings. We have since received an official copy of the statement, which shows that the obvious discrepancy in the telegraphic summary between the several items and their results was caused by the omission of a line giving the amount of the debt on which interest has ceased—namely, $19,653,444.

The September statement, itself, is the strongest thus far made public. It speaks eloquently for the present able management of the Treasury Department. It shows a net reduction of the National indebtedness since Aug. 1, 1866, of $37,416,104; since June 1, 1866, of $74,605,199; and since Aug. 1, 1865, (when the debt was largest,) of $161,570,108. The footings of the last three statements compare thus:

	June 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.
Interest in coin	$1,195,825,191	$1,242,628,441	$1,288,322,541
Int. in currency	1,147,222,236	1,079,668,959	978,771,040
Interest ceased	4,900,429	4,670,160	19,653,444
No interest	452,031,603	443,449,046	441,567,810
Grand total	$2,799,979,449	$2,770,416,606	$2,728,314,835
Less cash in Treasury	$129,691,082	$137,317,334	$132,631,667
Net ind'tedness	$2,670,288,367	$2,633,099,272	$2,595,683,168

The liquidation of the debt in August was the most sweeping yet recorded, making the reduction since June 1 equal to an average of $24,868,399 a month; and since Aug. 1, 1865, equal to a monthly average of $12,428,469. The net indebtedness of the country

Aug. 1, 1865, was	$2,757,253,276
Sept. 1, 1866, was	2,595,683,168
Net liquidation in thirteen months	$161,570,108

The reduction of the debt has progressed during the past three months at a rate which, in less than nine years, would cancel every dollar of the national obligations, if it could be maintained by the resources and legal privileges of the Government. The liquidation of the past year has been, on an average, equal to the redemption of the entire funded and unfunded debt in about sixteen years. This rate of liquidation is not at all unlikely to be realized. Confidence is freely expressed by well-informed financiers that Secretary McCulloch will bring the net indebtedness of the country within the limits of $2,400,000,000 by the close of the current year.

Of the interest-bearing portion (about $2,221,500,000) of the present debt, Five-twenties (of all issues) form $776,422,800, including of the earlier issue, $514,780,500; issue of 1864, $100,000,000; and issue of 1865, $161,642,300. The six per cents of 1881 now amount to $283,734,800, the Ten-forties to $171,069,350, and the Seven-thirties (all three series) to $769,518,900, or nearly sixty-one millions less than the original total issue.

Seventy-three millions of the temporary loan were paid off in August to the great advantage of the Treasury, and relief of the mercantile community. Nearly thirty millions of the first series of Seven-thirties maturing in August of next year, have been converted within the month into Five-twenties of the latest issue. The currency interest-bearing portion of the debt has been reduced nearly ninety-one millions, and the coin interest-bearing debt has been increased about thirty four millions during the past month. Both the compound-interest and legal-tender notes have been slightly reduced in volume since the 1st of August.

There is now a strong cash reserve in the Treasury. The coin reserve has been steadily increasing, chiefly from Customs revenues, since June 1. Then it stood, $50,679,957; on Aug. 1, $61,322,128; and Sept. 1, $76,333,918; of which nearly sixty-one millions belong absolutely to the Treasury, the balance being represented by gold certificates of deposit. The currency reserve has been reduced from $79,011,125 on June 1, and $75,995,206 on Aug. 1, to $56,297,749 on the 1st of September. This currency reduction has resulted mainly from the payment of the temporary loan, of which about fifteen millions yet remain uncalled for in the vaults of the Department, although these temporary deposits ceased to bear interest on the 26th ult.

The legal-tender circulation is now $555,115,732, against $556,373,868 on the 1st ult., and $564,140,458 on the 1st of June. The reduction since June has been mainly in the compound-interest notes, which, three months ago, stood at $162,012,140, and are now down to $155,512,140. The plain *greenback* circulation on June 1, was $402,128,318; Aug. 1, $400,361,728; and Sept. 1, $399,603,592. Fully one-sixth of the entire legal-tender circulation lies in the vaults of the banks of this City, which held a reserve of nearly ninety-three millions of United States notes at the close of last week, by all odds, the heaviest reserve, in this legal-tender form, ever controlled by the local banks. A year ago precisely the legal-tender circulation of the Treasury was up to $684,138,959. It has since been reduced nearly one hundred and thirty millions, or at the rate of close on eleven millions a month. The National Bank note circulation has been increased, during the year ending on the 1st of September, from $177,487,220 to $289,915,829, or, absolutely, $112,428,609, which increase is at the rate of less than nine and a half millions a month, showing conclusively that the legal-tender circulation has been diminished far more rapidly that the volume of National Bank notes has been augmented. A very considerable portion of the issue of National Bank currency through the year has superseded the circulation of State banks, converted into National banks or wound up altogether, so that it is safe to assume that the volume of paper money of all kinds in circulation has been materially lessened since Sept. 1, 1865.

On the whole, President Johnson has ample reason to congratulate himself and the country on the even, judicious, and eminently encouraging progress which his chosen Financial Minister is making in the gigantic work of lightening our pecuniary burdens, strengthening the credit of the Government, and preparing the industrial, commercial and financial interests of the Republic for the earliest practicable return to a hard-money basis.

The Women of New-York.

We publish in another column a communication in regard to some very eccentric articles which have recently appeared in a New-York weekly paper. These articles charge, in no measured or very delicate terms, the ladies of New-York with drinking, painting, dressing coarsely, leering and significantly gesturing in public and to strangers, after the manner of abandoned women of the town. Our correspondent, a New-Yorker, is naturally indignant at such accusations; and having had more than ordinary opportunities of observing the society of his native city in public and private, and in various circles, he pronounces these accusations unfounded calumnies. He is quite right. There is no wealthy metropolis in the world, in what are called the respectable quarters of which there is noticeable so little excess and so much decorum as in New-York. It must be confessed that our women—those of them who have more money than culture, and these from the circumstances of our country are many—do dress somewhat too showily in the street. In this respect, however, they do not differ from women of similar means and like grade of culture in the large cities of other countries, who from the circumstances of those countries are few. But this point granted, they must be credited by all candid persons who have had opportunities of observation, with a correctness of demeanor which places them in regard to their manners in public, above reproach. They do not need defence in this respect; and for that reason it was,—with our cotemporaries we suspect as well as with ourselves,—that when the articles in question appeared, they were passed by as too preposterously absurd to be worthy of notice.

The publication in which they appeared is a well-meaning one, we are willing to believe, in spite of these articles and of some others which have exhibited a similar lack of knowledge or of judgment, or of both. It is a paper to which we heartily wish all the success that its conductors can make it deserve. But it will not be reckoned by our readers among the news of the day when we say that thus far it has failed even to approach a position which makes it authority upon any subject. There is hardly a paper in the country not openly scurrilous that might not be better quoted abroad as authority than the very well intentioned and singularly indiscreet and almost characterless publication which has uttered these calumnies—calumnies at which we all laughed at first, but which, if they are to be quoted against the women of New-York, must quietly be put into the limbo where they belong. We have a notion that the young gentlemen who have been thus amusing themselves would not find it very pleasant to enter a respectable circle of New-York women as the known writers of these articles. Not that they would be treated with much show of indignation. That would be giving the matter too much importance. True, some man, if one were present, might be tempted to take one of them by the ear and walk him quietly out of the door. But such temptations would be the utmost of the excitement awakened by these mentors. Among women who respect themselves they would simply be pointed out, laughed at, and thoroughly snubbed, and that is all. There is an old and homely but wise proverb about the conduct that becomes a bird in regard to its own nest; and the conductors of the paper in question will merely find themselves set down among the ill-birds and the foolish birds, and treated accordingly. This will not be the attainment of the purpose for which the articles of which we speak seem to have been written. We say seem to have been written, because we would not willingly deprive the writers of the benefit of the supposition that they were honest and meant well. But these articles had precisely the air of what are called "sensation articles," written and published for the mere purpose of attracting attention to the publication in which they appear, and making it talked about, no matter how. This artifice is frequently resorted to by papers that need to bring themselves into notice, and their end is attained through censure as well as praise. For this reason also we passed by these articles without the condemnation they deserved.

It is worth while, perhaps, to notice one point in the last of the articles in question. The writer applies his censure equally in respect to the subject of that article—meretricious appearance and behavior on the part of respectable young women—to the ladies of London and of New-York. He, having, as he says, just returned from a year's residence in London, asserts explicitly, that at the morning concerts and flower shows at the London Crystal Palace, "in cases so numerous as to constitute a rule, it was impossible to distinguish modest females from the vicious—young ladies of family from kept mistresses or the cyprians of the town." Now, is it not more than possible that this liability to confusion arose quite as much from the outwardly respectable bearing of the cyprians of late years, as from a deterioration on the part of the chaste women? According to our observation it is so, here, at least. In New-York it is necessary to go down, very far down in the scale, even of women who openly lead wanton lives, to find the "coarse leer and the significant gesture," in public, which this writer attributes, with a flippancy which rises to the stupendous, to our respectably-placed "maidens of fifteen." The only excuse that suggests itself to us for such abominable slander as this is, that the writer lacks the power of seeing farther than the surface of what is before him. For it is undeniably true that in this country, and in New-York notably, the abandoned women of the town, except in low and rowdy quarters, behave with an outward decency and propriety which are unknown in any other part of the world. It is quite possible that the writer in question, judging, as he seems to have judged, chiefly from dress and style only, may have committed the blunder of taking some gay spirited girl for—what she was not. But it would be well for the paper that provoked our correspondent's indignation by furnishing the material for the slander of our countrywomen, and especially our townswomen—the whole of them—abroad, to secure contributors who will keep a little closer to truth and decency, or it will find itself tabooed in respectable society, and assigned the standing which rightly pertains to a literary Criminal Gazette.

The Excise Law Decision.

The constitutionality of the Excise Law has been fully confirmed by the Supreme Court, and the judgment will doubtless be sustained by the Court of Appeals. The Board will thus have another opportunity of putting forth their full strength for the suppression of the Sunday traffic in liquor, and for the enforcement of the numerous restrictions upon those who are engaged in that traffic on other days of the week. We trust they will use their power with care and discretion. They will be most effectually aided by not rendering the law odious by a too strict interpretation of its letter; and the good order of the community will be best promoted by avoiding repressive measures which the common sense of the community will judge to be harsh and unnecessary.

They will do well to remember also that, with whatever good intent the act was framed, there are provisions contained in it which are impossible to be enforced. We need only refer to one of these—that liquor shall not be sold to any apprentice or person under 18 years of age. Such a clause may be wise in one sense, but it will either be wholly disregarded, or will give rise to an amount of concealment and lying which in themselves constitute moral guilt.

Then there are other restrictions which might be referred to which will be equally difficult of application, and which will not be applied in the great majority of cases. Beside, the fact that hotels are exempted from the more important disabilities, such as their being allowed to entertain travelers on Sundays, will be certain to suggest a degree of favoritism which militates, in the minds of the unphilosophic crowd, against the abstract justice or wisdom of the whole law, and constitute in their eyes a sort of merit in evading it.

We presume that the next session at Albany will be the occasion of attempted modification of the law, and that such attempts will probably be successful. We would meanwhile, therefore, suggest to the Board, whose members doubtless have the moral welfare of the City at heart, that they be circumspect and discriminating. Some check upon intemperance is desirable, and as firm a check as is really and truly likely to be successful. But to rush into absolute coercion, where coercion is not called for, will only produce so strong a feeling of opposition to the law that its entire repeal would only be rendered probable, instead of such a revision as would be considerate and wise toward that general body of the public which is neither drunken nor profane.

Radical Compliment to the Merchant Princes of New York.—The support given by the representative men of the commercial world to the policy of the Administration provokes the indignation of the Radicals. Gen. Schenck, speaking at Philadelphia, elicited "cheers and loud laughter" by an insulting allusion to the alliance of the wealth and enterprise of New-York with the Union movement. His reported remarks read thus:

> "The men of capital were really men whose speculative engagements brought them into direct relations with the Executive. He knew that Andrew Johnson was followed by the Vanderbilts, the Stewarts, the Marshal O. Robertses, the Charles Knapps. But why? Because those men had their shoddy, their sugar, their ships or their big guns to sell, and the Executive, not Congress, had all the contracting to do. These men had supported Lincoln, now support Johnson, and would support Jeff. Davis if he was in power. They attached themselves to those who could give sops. That was their only reason for giving an appearance of respectability to the President's party."

The record of "the Vanderbilts, the Stewarts, the Marshal O. Robertses, the Charles Knapps," in connection with the war for the Union, requires no vindication. They are representatives of a class without whose aid the Government would have been repeatedly embarrassed, and whose public spirit and liberality merit a more grateful acknowledgement than sneers and misrepresentation. They helped ungrudgingly to put down the rebellion; and they now help the President in his efforts to restore the Union, because they discern the danger with which the disunion policy of Congress is fraught to the industry, the commerce, and the enterprise of the country. Their disapproval of the course pursued by the Radicals is at once a rebuke and a warning, to which the attack of Gen. Schenck is a sorry answer. As to "shoddy" and "sops," the less the Radicals say about either the better. A true history of the intrigues and combinations concerning the tariff in the late session would throw a good deal of light upon both "shoddy" and "sops."

Women's Rights and Negro Suffrage.—The Southern friends of the Radicals are being familiarized with their isms and peculiarities. Mr. Theodore Tilton has undertaken the task of overcoming the white man's instinctive prejudice against negro equality and miscegenation; and Miss Anna Dickinson pleads for negro suffrage with a distinct understanding that she appears "in behalf of the great unrepresented class of white women." What is this but an emphatic hint that after negro suffrage is to come women's suffrage? The universal rights doctrine knows no limit. If black men may vote simply because they walk on two legs, shall not the same privilege be conferred upon white women? The general opinion, perhaps, would place the women first. Miss Dickinson reveals the magnanimity and modesty of her nature when she gives precedence to the negro.

The Martyr President.—Among the resolutions adopted by the Brownlow-Hamilton conventionists, on Wednesday, was one alluding to "that illustrious martyr," the late President Lincoln, and another to "that great leader of emancipation and champion of human freedom, Henry Winter Davis." Now President Lincoln had few more formidable opponents than Winter Davis. The policy acted upon in the conduct of the war, and the policy enforced by Mr. Lincoln in the work of restoring conquered States to the Union, were denounced by Davis as wrong in principle and fatal to the ends which Radicals like himself had in view. Nothing has been said or written against President Johnson more severe, more sweeping in its condemnation, than the Wade-Davis manifesto against Mr. Lincoln, issued in August, 1864. According to Davis and Wade, Mr. Lincoln was a usurper, a tyrant, an enemy to republicanism as understood by the Radicals. Indeed, all that the Radicals now say against President Johnson, was in those days said by the Radicals against Mr. Lincoln. The profession of love and admiration for the latter in which they now indulge is, then, downright hypocrisy. They cannot applaud the principles and course of Winter Davis without in effect censuring the principles and course of Mr. Lincoln. The two are irreconcilable, and the Radicals, we know, are on the side of Mr. Lincoln's assailant. To be consistent, the admirer of Mr. Lincoln must be the supporter of his successor; for the policy which led to the publication of the Wade-Davis indictment is the policy to which the Johnson administration has faithfully adhered.

Schools and Education—The Fall Season.—In the advertising columns of the Times there are in these days even a larger number than ordinary of announcements of the opening of our City and suburban educational institutions for the Fall season. It is worth the while of all our readers, and especially of those who have anything to do with the education of boys or girls, to study carefully these periodical announcements. They will find lists of institutions for both sexes, in which every branch of study appropriate to each is taught by the most accomplished body of instructors that exists in any country in the world. They will find that military institutes appear alongside of dancing schools; classical seminaries alongside of musical academies; schools of engineering and mechanics alongside of grammar schools; scientific schools alongside of commercial and business colleges. Law schools alongside of agricultural schools, polytechnic academies alongside of polyglot academies, and they will find institutions which offer by themselves to give instruction in all the branches of study comprised in the aforementioned list. There appears also to be a constantly enlarging number of high schools of a very superior kind for girls, many of which are managed entirely by ladies. Time was when other American cities were superior to New-York, in their educational institutions; but now New-York is the metropolis in this matter as in all others.

Preaching and Practice.—Mr. Speed, in his opening speech as President of "The Southern Loyalists' Convention," urged the avoidance of anger, hatred, ill-will or revenge, and the cultivation of mercy and love. His exhortation does not seem to have had much effect upon his hearers, the majority of the delegates being evidently desirous of out-shining Brownlow in the fiery temper of their speeches. They shun "mercy and love" as weaknesses unworthy of the Radical cause, and give free expression to the "anger, hatred, ill-will and revenge" which rage within their hearts. It must be admitted, however, that certain of the Northern delegates more nearly approach the Brownlow standard than any Southern man who has yet been heard from. Senator Lane scorns the idea of forgiveness and reconciliation, and declares that "the trump of Almighty God, summoning" the Southrons "to general judgment, might sound before he should ever summon them to the halls of Congress." Gen. Butler is scarcely less violent, contenting himself, however, with threatening fire and sword and bodily punishment, without descending to the blasphemy of the Indiana Senator. Brownlow himself is too feeble to display his peculiar qualifications. But we fancy that any fear he may have touching his oratorical laurel is compensated for by the pride he must feel in the spread of his style among the great men of the Radical school. It is quite clear that in the crowd now at Philadelphia the preaching of Speed is impotent compared to the practice of which Brownlow is a distinguished proficient.

Not of the Orthodox Color.—Fred. Douglass, in a speech at Philadelphia, said that in the Address adopted at the National Convention in Philadelphia on the 14th of August, there were many things which he approved. Indeed "if that address had emanated *from a colored Convention* he thought he should have gone for every word of it." We do not doubt it. It is not the *principles* of that address, or the policy which it advocates, to which objection is taken,—but only the quarter from which it comes. We have seen nowhere any serious attempt to refute the arguments or overthrow the principles of that Convention. Indeed, they are very generally accepted as perfectly just and true by the great body of the Union men and Republicans throughout the North. The only objection to them is that they come from the wrong quarter. If they had only come "from a colored Convention" they would have been eagerly indorsed and adopted.

Blackguardism.—In Wednesday's session of the Radical Convention at Philadelphia, a resolution was offered requesting the President of the United States to resign, when a voice was heard: "*No need for him to resign—Chicago will save him that trouble;*" another voice: "*They'll throw him into the lake;*" a third voice: "*They'll poison the waters of Lake Michigan with his carcass.*" This is the manner in which that Convention speaks of the first citizen of the Republic. It is the style of the Fishmarket of Paris, and of the Bagnios at Toulon.

MEXICO.

Great Flood in the Rio Grande—Matamoras Threatened—A New Campaign in Northern Mexico—Rumor of the Recapture of Tampico—More Forced Loans.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Brownsville *Courier*, of the 31st ult., says the Rio Grande is higher than ever before known, and bids fair to wash Matamoras away.

Bazaine is at San Luis, with the object of opening an extensive campaign in Northern Mexico.

The *Journal de San Luis* says that France has no design of abandoning Mexico to anarchy.

Additional arrests were made in Mexico on the 29th.

The *Courier* of the 28th mentions a rumor of the recapture of Tampico by the French.

Cortina, in his proclamation, denounces the expulsion of Carvajal as a military riot.

The *Courier* says that forced loans were exacted with such frequency and excessiveness by the Canales party that another revolution may be expected within ten days. A foreigner, who objected to paying, was threatened with a shaved head and a place in the ranks of the Liberal army.

Cortina was expected to march on Matamoras.

Gen. Ford, late a Colonel in the rebel army, commands a fort under Canales.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Elections in San Francisco and Idaho.

San Francisco, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The election yesterday for city and county officers and Supervisors resulted in favor of the Union ticket. Crowley was elected Chief of Police, Story Tax Collector, and Hale Auditor. The Democrats elected two or three Supervisors out of seven. Very little interest was manifested, and the vote was about two-thirds that generally cast.

Holbrook, the Democratic candidate for Congress in Idaho, is elected by 1,000 majority.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The Case of the Ex-Rebel Blockade Runners at Liverpool.

Peace Negotiations Opened Between Saxony and Prussia.

Reported Threat to Depose the King of Saxony.

Reduction of the Prussian Army Commenced.

Napoleon About to Issue a Political Manifesto.

His Views Upon the State of Europe to be Set Forth.

Cable News from the Great Eastern.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Case of the Ex-Rebel Blockade Runners at Liverpool.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 6.

In the Admiralty Court to-day an appeal was made by the counsel for the defendants for the release of the seven ex-rebel blockade runner steamers seized at Liverpool some weeks ago. The Judge directed that the United States Minister, Mr. ADAMS, or the United States Consul at Liverpool, be ordered to file a written authority for their prosecution.

Troops for Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The steamship *Moravian*, which sailed to-day for Quebec, took over three hundred British Regulars for service in Canada.

GERMANY.

Peace Negotiations Opened Between Prussia and Saxony.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Since the expiration of the armistice between Prussia and Saxony, the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments have met, and peace negotiations have been formally opened by the representative of Saxony.

Threatened Deposition of the King of Saxony.

BERLIN, Thursday Evening, Sept. 6.

It is said that the King of Saxony will be deposed in case he refuses to accept Count BISMARCK's terms, and that he will be succeeded on the throne by a member of the Coburg branch of his family.

Material Reduction of the Prussian Army.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Reports have been current that orders were issued a few days since to the military commanders to prepare for a material reduction of their effective force; and it is now stated in official circles that the reduction of the Prussian army commenced to-day.

Cession of Territory to Prussia by Hesse Darmstadt.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

In addition to the three millions of florins paid by Hesse-Darmstadt in compliance with the demands of Prussia, that Duchy has ceded to the latter Power twenty square miles of her territory as indemnity for war expenses.

FRANCE.

Expected Diplomatic Changes.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 6.

Various diplomatic changes are expected immediately.

Napoleon about to Issue a Political Manifesto.

PARIS, Thursday Evening, Sept. 6.

A rumor is prevalent that the Emperor NAPOLEON intends to issue a manifesto announcing his views upon the state of Europe.

ITALY.

Ravages of the Cholera.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The cholera is making sad ravages in Italy.

THE OLD CABLE.

The Great Eastern Still Paying out the Cable—All Goes Well.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN, Thursday, Sept. 6.

All goes well. We continue to pay out the cable, and shall be at Heart's Content about Saturday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Reduction of the Bank Rate.

LONDON, Thursday Noon, Sept. 6.

The Bank of England to-day reduced its rate of discount to five per cent.

Consols are better. The figure at noon to-day is 89¾.

LONDON, Thursday Evening, Sept. 6.

Consols closed at 89¼ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Thursday Noon, Sept. 6.

The current quotations for American securities are as follows:

United States Five-Twenties, 73.
Erie Railway shares, 46¼.
Illinois Centrals, 79¼.

LONDON, Thursday Evening, Sept. 6.

The closing quotations of American securities are:
United States Five-Twenties, 72¾.
Erie Railway Shares, 46¼.
Illinois Centrals, 79.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The cotton market has ruled steady to-day. The sales were 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted at 13d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Evening.

The Breadstuffs market is firm.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Provision market is dull. Lard is quite inactive.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York Aug. 25, arrived this morning and sailed for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The steamship *Denmark*, from New-York Aug. 25, arrived here this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening, Sept. 6.

The ship *Music*, from Hong Kong, bound to New-York, has put back to the former port, damaged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

The following officers are announced as the General's Staff of the Department of the East: Brevet Brig.-Gen. SIMEON F. BARSTOW, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant; Brevet Lieut.-Col. GEORGE MEADE, Captain and A. D. C., First-Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Maj. CAMPBELL D. EMORY, Captain Ninth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Brig.-Gen. JAMES TOTTEN, Major and Acting Inspector-General, U. S. A., Inspector-General; Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOHN M. CUYLER, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director; Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. L. KILBOURNE, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

MAJ.-GEN. WOOL AND THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The following letter from Maj.-Gen. WOOL has been received by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention:

TROY, Sept. 4, 1866.

To George P. Este, Chairman, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I hasten to reply to your invitation of the 3d inst., to a meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors of the Army and Navy who are in favor of the restoration policy of President JOHNSON, to be held at Cleveland, on the 17th inst. It will afford me great pleasure to attend the meeting, which I intended to do, whether or not invited. We have fallen on evil times, with indications of another civil war. Should it take place, it would be more terrible than the one from which we have just emerged. It would rend the Union into fragments, never to be again united, except under a military dictator. From the meeting of the officers, soldiers and sailors, to take place on the 17th instant I anticipate the most favorable results. It is no less right and proper than indispensable that the people of the Union should know the opinions, feelings and sentiments of those who have offered their lives as a sacrifice for their country. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Maj.-Gen.

APPOINTMENT.

C. M. DERRINGER has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second Pennsylvania District.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Public lands were disposed of at the branch office at Council Bluffs, Iowa, during the past month to the amount of 2,566 acres. Of this, 2,551 acres were taken up under the Homestead law, and the remainder with cash.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $1,129,292.

CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

In consequence of the higher relative market value of Seven-thirties than Five-twenties, the conversions of the former are not being made as rapidly as is possible.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indian Outrages on the Republican and Solomon Rivers.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Thursday, Sept. 6.

Gen. CLOUD, commanding the State militia, sends to Gov. CRAWFORD an official resume of the Indian outrages in May. Seven settlers were killed on Republican and Solomon Rivers. Whole neighborhoods were driven from their homes on the White Rock, abandoning their improvements and crops. Several women are reported to have been ravished and otherwise savagely treated. In August at a settlement on one of the tributaries of the Solomon, the people were ordered away, and their corn and other produce was taken by the Indians. In each instance the settlers were ordered not to return, on pain of death. Beyond the settlements, members of surveying parties have been killed.

Information has been given that the combined tribes of wild Indians on the Plains intend to commit depredations on settlers during the Fall and Winter.

The Pawnees, Omahas and Otts, who are on good reservations, in ostensible peace, are the perpetrators of these outrages. All the northwestern settlements of Kansas, from the situation of the forces at present, will be exposed to the Indians, the State militia being wholly inadequate to protect them for the want of cavalry arms; and unless a post is established on Republican and Solomon Rivers, and properly garrisoned, the settlements must be abandoned. Gen. HANCOCK has sent a company of cavalry from Port Ellsworth to coöperate with the Kansas militia; also a company to Fort Kearney for emergencies. Gen. CLOUD will visit the reservations of the Pawnees and Omahas, attended by a military escort, to obtain indemnity for those outrages.

VERMONT.

The New-England Agricultural Fair.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Fair has attracted a very large attendance to-day, the number present being estimated from 15,000 to 20,000. Many prominent men are among the visitors. All the New-England Governors are expected to-night. The Fair closes to-morrow, when the premiums will be announced and an address will be made by Gov. DILLINGHAM, and others. At 4 o'clock to-morrow *Ethan Allen* and *Fearless* will trot for a purse of $500.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Thursday, Sept. 6.

The New-England Fair has been very largely attended this afternoon. Twenty-three thousand persons were present during the day, and the receipts were over $5,000. A race between the bay gelding *Capt. Lawrence*, entered by O. T. RUGGLES, of Fitchburg; and the bay mare *Grace*, entered by C. F. WHITCOMB, of Boston, was won by the former in straight heats. Time—2:44½; 2:43; and 2:43.

At the Farmer's Meeting to-night, Judge COLBURN, President of the Vermont State Society, presided, and the subjects of sheep and wool and the tariff thereon, were discussed by Judge PETTIBONE of New-Hampshire, Mr. MERRIAM of Massachusetts, Mr. CUSHING of Woodstock, and Mr. PERKINS of Becket, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND.

Annual Convention of the Chi Psi Fraternity.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 6.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Chi Psi Fraternity is in session here. All the Northern Chapters are represented; reports from most of the Southern. Public literary exercises will occur to-morrow—Orator, JOHN S. PECK, Troy, N. Y.; Poet, GILES BABCOCK, Stonington Conn. The annual reunion supper will take place in the evening.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Cholera—Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 6.

There were twenty-three deaths by cholera and one by yellow fever to-day.

Cotton easier; sales 320 bales; Middling, 31c.@32c.; receipts, 200 bales. Fair sugar 13c. Freights unchanged.

Rio Grande advices report cholera at Brownsville.

WISCONSIN.

Congressional Nomination.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Republicans of the Second District nominated B. B. HOPKINS for Congress to-day.

The Philadelphia Press Club.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Press Club of this city gave a grand banquet to the members of the Press from other cities who are present at the Convention of Southern Loyalists in this city. THOMPSON WESTCOTT, of the *Sunday Dispatch*, presided.

After the supper, Mr. MCKEAN, one of the Vice-Presidents, made a very happy speech, showing the purposes of the Press Club, and offering the hospitalities of the Club freely. He introduced Gen. SIGEL, who was received with enthusiastic applause. He was followed by THEODORE TILTON, of the New-York *Independent*, who made a pleasing address, relating anecdotes of editorial life, &c.

Gen. HAMMOND, formerly of Gen. SHERMAN's staff, followed. Gen. WALBRIDGE then toasted the Press Club, and Mr. MCKEAN, of the *Ledger*, answered.

Mr. TILTON was followed by Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, of the *Southern Advocate*, of New-Orleans. He said he believed that this demonstration would be felt throughout the country. Gen. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, followed.

The journalists of the United States, represented by the American editors, sitting at dinner to-night as guests of the Press Club of Philadelphia, send by telegraph a fraternal salutation to the leading journalists of the United States, asking a response by 1 o'clock to the sentiment of "Peace on earth and good will to all men."

THEODORE TILTON,
For American Journalist Press Club.

ST. LOUIS.

The Cholera—Preparations for the Reception of the President.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 6.

The deaths from cholera yesterday were 81 in number. The weather is very unfavorable.

President JOHNSON will be first received by the St. Louis Committee at Alton, 25 miles above here, where Capt. JAMES B. EADS, Chairman of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, will welcome him on behalf of the city. The party will then be brought to St. Louis by river, thirty-six steamers being provided for the purpose, representing all the States in the Union. On the arrival at the city the reception speech will be made by Mayor THOMAS, and the party escorted to the Lindell Hotel. The affair will terminate with a banquet at the Southern Hotel, and in the evening there will be a grand civic and military display.

There is no change worthy of note in the general markets.

The Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 6.

No further deaths have resulted from the railroad accident of last night. Mr. DEMSTER, of Fulton County, is the only one of the injured whose condition is regarded as at all critical. Many of the injured have left for their homes. There are thirty or more who still remain here. The surgeons and citizens of Rochester have done all that could be done for the sufferers. The railroad officers and employes have been very attentive to the unfortunate passengers. The bodies of the killed are lying in the dead house. Coroner TREAT has called a jury and will hold an inquest this afternoon. The blame falls wholly on the switchman, O'BRIEN, who has fled to avoid arrest. The tracks have been cleared of the wreck and the trains are again running.

Arrest of a Forger.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 6.

JOHN B. BARTON, *alias* James Hardin, who was arrested for passing a $200 worthless check on J. B. CROSBY for the tuition of a young lady, had on his person a letter from Baltimore addressed to HARDIN, and a number of newspaper clippings detailing successful forgeries in New-York, Staunton, W. Va., Augusta, Ga., and other places, which forgeries were committed by HARDIN. He was committed to jail.

Another Destructive Fire—Factory Destroyed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Union Worsted Works, formerly known as SCHROEDER's Print Works, in Smithfield, five miles from this city, were totally destroyed by fire early this morning. They were owned by WILLIAM F. and FREDERICK C. SAYLES. Loss on buildings, stock and machinery, $140,000; insurance, $80,000. The fire is understood to have been caused by the ignition of naptha.

Large Fire in Nashville—Loss $100,000

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

A fire broke out this evening on the corner of Church and Market streets, in the house of ORR & BROTHERS, and the stock, consisting mostly of liquors, was totally destroyed. The fire communicated to the buildings adjoining, occupied by WING & COMPANY, grocers, and also to the stables of the Nashville Transfer Company, all of which were destroyed. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $45,000.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Another Day of Alibis—How Men and Women About Town in New-York Live—How Long They Remember Things, and Why—Senator Ferry's Argument.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 5.

Another day of the trial of Mattie Allen, Jas. Wells, Gilly McGloyn, Eddy Watson, alias Ed. McGuire, and John Grady has passed. The early part of the day was occupied in an effort on the part of counsel for McGuire to prove an *alibi*. He was unfortunate in the selection of his witnesses, for, although they were very positive as to the fact that they were with McGuire, or that McGuire was with them, on the night of the Adams Express Company robbery, Jan. 6, none of them succeeded in creating a very favorable impression as to their personal character. The result of this was, of course, no little disgust on the part of the very deeply interested audience with which the court-room was crowded. The prisoners did not seem so light and airy in countenance as on previous days. McGuire paid the closest attention to the testimony of the several witnesses called in his behalf.

Mr. John Barnett, now living at No. 203 Allen-street, New-York, testified that he was employed in the tool-shop of I. M. Singer's sewing-machine factory, of which Mr. Houghton is foreman; that on the night of Jan. 6, the night of the robbery, he, in company with McGuire, Tom Nelligan, Mrs. Dibble, Miss Gole and Miss Slavin, went to Wallack's Theatre, and subsequently went to Delmonico's in Fourteenth-street. The witness lacked the faculty of remembering the name of the lady who kept the house in which he roomed; he only remembered that the house was No. 80 West Houston-street, and that Dr. Morton's name was on the door. At that time he had a lady friend who lived with him, but he was not married; the woman was "an acquaintance of his," and he didn't care about giving her name; on the night of the 18th of August witness Mrs. Dibble, Miss Gole and Tom Nelligan met at a house in West Thirty-fifth-street, near Broadway, where the *alibi* in the case of McGuire was talked about.

Miss Hannah Gole, on being called, represented herself as a dressmaker; that she lived in the house with a lady named Woods, at No. 516 Broome-street, where she resides under the protection of her brother; her brother does not live in that house; he is in the milk business; his name is T. Gole, T. standing for Timothy, and his milk-shop is in Thompson-street somewhere; she never was in it, and did not know the number; she was introduced to McGuire a year ago, and on the night of Jan. 6 went to Wallack's Theatre with Barnett, McGuire, Mrs. Dibble and Miss Slavin, and subsequently went to Delmonico's. Miss Gole became acquainted with Nelligan's wife, who lives in King-street, and by that means became acquainted with Nelligan; she became acquainted with Mrs. Dibble, at Thirty-seventh-street, where she had been taken by McGuire.

Mary Ann Slavin said she was the cousin of Eddy McGuire; she lived at No. 303 Bleecker-street; she was a gentlemen's hat-trimmer for Mr. Parmley, in Hudson-street; she said she was with McGuire and the others named on the night of Jan. 6.

Mrs. Dibble is a widow, without any settled home, but at present residing at the house of Dr. Holmes, corner of South Sixth and Eighth-streets. Dr. Holmes, she testified, is "the great embalmer." She could not write, or she would have made a note of some things that had been said about McGuire at the time of the meeting in Thirty-fifth-street on the evening of Aug. 18; she therefore only remembered what was said as well as she could, but she remembered what transpired on the 6th of January very precisely; she has no profession nor occupation in particular, as she is waiting for the settlement of her late husband's estate, which amounted to $2,000. Meantime Mrs. Holmes supplies her with such amounts as she needs from time to time, relying upon the settlement of her estate for repayment.

Thomas Nelligan, a liquor-dealer at the corner of Houston and Varick streets, testified that McGuire went to his liquor store in King-street about two o'clock on Sunday morning, the 7th of January, to pay a liquor bill, and then stopped at his house all night and on Sunday till dinner time. At that time he said he thought of going to New-Haven. At the time Tristram was arrested, somebody suggested that the police were probably after Neddy McGuire also, but why that remark was made he could not tell.

Such was the testimony presented to-day. This afternoon the fact having become known that the counsel on both sides would begin argument, the ladies of Danbury filled up the available space in the court-room. Shortly after two o'clock, United States Senator-elect Ferry began to address the jury, and is now delivering a most eloquent statement of the case and a powerful argument against the banded thieves of New-York, whose representatives now sit before the jury. The case will probably be completed and given to the jury to-morrow afternoon.

W. H.

Kings County Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic Conservative Assembly District Conventions met yesterday afternoon and evening, and selected the following-named delegates to the State Convention:

FIRST DISTRICT.—Delegates—J. Finnegan and F. W. Kalbfleisch. Alternates—J. Foster and F. G. Quevedo.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to vote for the nomination of Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY for Governor.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Delegates—William D. Veeder, Alex. McCue. Alternates—Richard Dunn, Daniel Hart.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Delegates—Calvin E. Pratt, Wm. C. De Witt. Alternates—Patrick Tormey, Jeremiah Chadwick.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—John F. Farrell, Lawrence Hanley. Alternates—John Pyburn, Chas. Quinn.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Delegates from the three wards comprising this district met at the corner of Washington-avenue and Pacific-street, at 2 P. M., and organized by electing J. QUINN, President, and J. GRAY, Secretary, when it was decided to adjourn until this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Primaries of the Kings County National Democrats are to be held this evening, and the District Assembly Convention will meet on Saturday to select Delegates to the State Convention. There will consequently be two sets of Delegates from this County.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONS' TOURNAMENT

Fourth Day's Proceedings—McCarthy Beaten by Dion, Foley by Harrison and McCarthy, Cahill by Tieman, and Phelan by Plunkett.

At the champions' tournament yesterday afternoon, CYRILLE DION, champion of Canada, defeated T. MCCARTHY, champion of Indiana, and THOMAS FOLEY, champion of Illinois, was beaten by A. H. HARRISON, champion of Missouri. Mr. FOLEY, who has been ill for the past two days, and upon whose account the game had to be suspended yesterday for about ten minutes, did not play with anything like his average ability.

The introductory game, of which the subjoined is the score, was between DION and MCCARTHY. The former making a run of 127, the highest thus far in the contests for the prizes, won easily, it will be seen:

DION—10, 20, 8, 6, 6, 2, 3, 0, 3, 42, 1, 0, 7, 4, 3, 0, 9, 3, 27, 26, 0, 0, 24, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 12, 3, 1, 37, 0, 6, 127, 10, 35, 13, 5, 2, 32, 10. Total, 501. Innings, 42. Average, 11 39-42. Highest run, 127. Banks, 0; safety plays, 2; pockets off count, 2.

MCCARTHY—6, 5, 1, 6, 0, 3, 10, 4, 4, 1, 3, 1, 8, 25, 4, 0, 6, 0, 0, 5, 32, 31, 3, 23, 7, 5, 6, 6, 12, 2, 5, 8, 4, 0, 18, 14, 35, 10, 16, 0, 3. Total, 356.

Innings, 41; average, 8 28-41; highest run, 35; banks, 2; safety plays, 3; pockets off count, 1. Time, 1.20. Referee, Mr. HEWINS, of Hartford.

The score of this concluding game of the afternoon session is as follows:

HARRISON—5, 23, 3, 0, 6, 5, 13, 2, 12, 2, 54, 0, 0, 96, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 31, 25, 3, 49, 44, 3, 3, 3, 7, 5, 12, 3, 0, 11, 12, 3, 9, 3, 0, 0, 4, 5, 7, 28, 3, 0, 8. Total, 504. Innings, 45. Average, 11 9-45. Highest run, 96. Banks, 3; safety plays, 8; pockets off count, 3.

FOLEY—5, 3, 70, 3, 11, 16, 0, 5, 35, 0, 3, 2, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 110, 24, 2, 84, 6, 0, 0, 4, 11, 3, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 2, 12, 13, 6, 12, 0, 0, 14, 4, 3, 0, 10, 6. Total, 439. Innings, 44. Average, 9 43-44. Highest run, 110. Banks, 4; safety plays, 6; pockets off count, 2. Time, 1 hour and 46 minutes. Referee, HENRY GRIFFIN, of Utica.

In the evening the opening game—the ninth of the tournament proper—was between T. MCCARTHY, champion of Indiana, and THOMAS FOLEY, champion of Illinois. The latter was again beaten. Score:

MCCARTHY—0, 49, 17, 19, 0, 23, 3, 5, 12, 1, 28, 3, 3, 0, 5, 29, 8, 24, 0, 14, 11, 0, 0, 0, 9, 3, 0, 0, 3, 26, 39, 0, 0, 3, 0, 41, 0, 0, 60, 3, 12, 42, 5. Total, 502. Innings, 44. Average, 11 38-44. Highest run, 49. Banks, 3; safety plays, 5; pockets off count, 1.

FOLEY—0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 23, 36, 5, 9, 6, 0, 2, 8, 29, 2, 1, 2, 0, 6, 0, 4, 9, 0, 9, 6, 11, 0, 2, 30, 0, 2, 2, 3, 3, 2, 0, 2, 4, 5, 6, 0, 3, 11. Total, 241. Innings, 43. Average, 5.26-43. Highest run, 36. Banks, 8; safety plays, 8; pockets off count, 5. Time, 1 hour and 18 minutes. Referee, MICHAEL PHELAN, of New-York.

An exhibition game followed between PHILIP TIEMAN and EDWARD CAHILL. It was 300 points up, and TIEMAN, whose best runs were 101 and 104, and average 24, won by nearly two hundred. Many of the winner's shots were exceedingly beautiful, and were rapturously applauded.

MICHAEL PHELAN and EDWARD J. PLUNKETT played the final game of the day. It was 100 points up, pushing shots barred, and PLUNKETT won by a single point. Of the contest announced for to-day, that between PLUNKETT and FOLEY, will be the great attraction, and, should the latter expert be in condition, will, no doubt, prove the most interesting. The present indications are that the first prize will be carried off by CYRILLE DION, that player having won three games and lost none.

Sanitary Articles in the French Exposition.

NO. 67 WATER-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has just been called to a recent notice in the TIMES in relation to sanitary articles now preparing for the Paris Exposition.

I cannot but regret the somewhat too prominent display of my own name in that connection, as whatever of credit that may be in this really noble work belongs to others—chiefly to a gentleman—Dr. THOS. W. EVANS, of Paris, whose liberal donations in behalf of every needing charity have been perhaps less known to his countrymen than the warm-hearted hospitality with which he has always welcomed them in the city of his adoption; and his more recent effort to utilize in Europe the good results secured by our own Sanitary Commission.

When some months since it seemed to be probable, on account of Congressional delay, that the United States would not be represented at the Exposition in Paris in 1867, several members of the International and French Committees, "for ameliorating the condition of wounded soldiers," urged the importance of securing, through private sources, samples of the *matériel* used in the Hospital Department of our army during the late war. The case was stated to Dr. EVANS, who at once assured these gentlemen that, fully appreciating the importance of having the Hospital Department and the work of the Sanitary Commission, and other kindred volunteer associations in the United States, properly represented at the Exposition, he was not only ready to coöperate with them in any way by which this object could be obtained, but that he was ready to assume the responsibility of the work himself, and meet personally every expense which might be necessary to secure such a representation.

This very magnanimous proposition was most graciously acknowledged in official notes received from the two committees before alluded to.

It is not my purpose to-day to indicate the extent to which this work has since been pushed, or the magnitude and character of the collection now in my hands; but if I am able to state—as I have now good reason for believing—that the American Department of Military, Hospital and Sanitary Material will excel in completeness and interest, all similar collections at the Paris Exposition, it is to be attributed almost entirely to the patriotic and liberal action of Dr. EVANS, supported most cordially, as it has been in this country, by gentlemen many of them recently connected with the United States Sanitary Commission.

Yours very respectfully,
EDWARD A. CRANE.

The Women of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been very much surprised that so little notice has been taken by the Press of some articles that have appeared within a few weeks in the *Round Table*, which are exceedingly scandalous and slanderous attacks upon the ladies of New-York. In one of these articles it was distinctly charged that women in respectable society in New-York were in the habit of drinking to intoxication; that drunken women were commonly seen in Broadway; that at the fashionable restaurants, and not only there, but at milliners' and mantua-makers' shops, our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters drank wine and spirits to excess, which in the latter case were charged in their bills as "extra trimmings." No doubt was allowed to suggest itself to the mind of the reader as to the quality or character of the women referred to. He was not allowed to conjecture that the persons in questions might belong to the class *anonyma* in some of its various ramifications. It was distinctly said that these were ladies, and that the matter had got to such a pitch that it was probable that many of the female members of our most respectable society would pass this Summer, not at watering-places, but at inebriate asylums.

Another article accuses the young women of the same social grade of—well, in plain terms, of dressing, painting, and behaving like strumpets. It does not mince the matter, but says that for these reasons our daughters and sweethearts are "undistinguishable from the veriest wantons of the pave;" that in "the wealthiest and gayest quarters of the town" one may see "maidens of fifteen tripping along *in scores* with their young cheeks bechalked and bedizened in a manner that almost puts to the shame a coryphée of the grand opera." ("Puts to *the* shame." Is the writer a Frenchman?) They are accused not only of the paint of Jezebel, but in terms, of "the coarse leer, the significant gesture" which the writer would seem to have noticed in such wanton women as have come under his observation.

Could there be more scandalous and more absurd accusations than these? I go through Broadway from Union-square to Wall-street and back every day, generally walking, and have done so for years; I know, as I believe you are aware, something of New-York society in various circles or sets; I am not unfrequently in what this writer calls the richest and gayest quarters of the town, and I don't hesitate a moment to pronounce these articles false *in toto*; outrages upon common sense and decency. I never saw a woman in Broadway, or in public any where in New-York, of a higher grade than a dirty, draggled harlot, who was so much under the influence of liquor as to attract attention. A drunken *man* of decent exterior is a rare sight enough in the parts of the town in question, to say nothing of women. And as to intoxicated women in respectable society—faugh! it is a shame to be called upon to deny such accusations. I am not merely giving you my own views of this matter, for denial such as I have made is mere negative evidence. I have asked many persons whose opportunities of observation are similar to my own, and they have without exception said exactly what I have said, and scouted these accusations as ridiculous. Now the facts charged are of such a nature that negative evidence from persons with opportunities is good in regard to them. Women cannot get drunk and dress and act like strumpets unnoticed by the persons around them.

It is quite possible that the articles in question have been passed over as unworthy of notice. And so they are as far as we are concerned. But they have weight abroad. The paper in which they appear is not a newspaper, but a weekly publication devoted to literature and art and politics disassociated from party, and consequently what it says is regarded by outsiders as having something of sober second thought about it. One of these articles at least has already been reprinted in London. Therefore that our wives and mothers and daughters may be protected from this slander I beg leave to bring the subject to your attention.

URBAN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29.

What a Miss of Fourteen Can Do.

It is an objection to most of the machines of other patents, that they require so much time and skill to learn to operate them. But the Willcox & Gibbs is so simple, and its movement is so exceedingly easy, that *an intelligent Miss, of fourteen, can comprehend the whole modus operandi, and work it in two hours!*—Economist.—*Advertisement.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX'S Fall Hat for gents. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Enough said.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Herman Livingston, for Savannah—George P. Barlow, Jas. C. Trice, Jas. Carroly, E. Wadsworth, Mrs. Mary Crowley, Mrs. J. McElroy, J. P. Coles, W. P. Dockery, Miss S. E. Coles, Mrs. M. H. Shields, J. F. Patterson, R. S. Ybara, A. Cohen, W. W. Lyon, J. Steininger, A. Spinger, Mrs. D. Paramore, Marcus, J. Marks, Chas. Sennus, Miss Ryan, Miss S. A. Snow, E. M. Snow, George Watson, Jacob Levy, J. Sullivan, J. H. Moses, M. Elkan, Thos. Gilholy, B. R. Lobdell, Mr. Woodbridge, R. Callahan, E. Moran and son, B. R. June, R. D. Harrison, Geo. Hadwick and child, W. J. Mayberry, J. C. Weisenbaker, J. D. Matthison, W. J. Allen, W. W. Wheeler, G. W. Cole, C. P. Jones, T. B. Griffin, D. H. Crouch, J. L. McFarland, K. Meinhard and lady, S. Meinhard, A. Freidenberg, Miss Sallie Perry, Miss Mary Jane, Miss Davis, Miss Belmont, Miss Stanley, T. K. Appling, A. Allen, James Yarrow, A. T. Knapp, H. H. Dolan, Richard Bromberg and lady, H. A. Sandford, James Addison, R. L. James, S. Sharot, E. S. Brown, James Hartley, R. K. Tomely.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 6—*In steamship Ottawa, from Copenhagen, &c.*—Anna Biorn, T. Eggers, Marie Eggers, Mrs. Jacobie and daughter, W. Jessen, Marie Peytyn, J. Refts, T. Schmidt, Amelia Sinamethay, W. Errickson, A. Fernston, J. Jankes, G. B. Thompson, Capt. A. Krieger, Major Somer, Capt. Cavendy, W. Worwell.

SEPT. 6—*In ship Charles A. Farwell, from London*—Alex. Crellin, Charles Lasaque, wife and child, Wm. Stevens, wife and 3 children, Chas. Burgess and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 32	Sun sets	6 23	Moon rises	3 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 31	Gov. Island	7 20	Hell Gate	8 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Cleared.

Steamships El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Price, Wilmington, J. Hand; Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Clark, Boston, N. P. Clyde.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London, E. E. Morgan & Sohn.

Barks Esperanza, (Span.,) Jemenez, New River, N. S.; Greyhound, Manchester, New-Bedford, Yates & Porterfield; Saxon, (Br.,) Harrison, Waterford, Sloman & Edye; Susan Jane, (Br.,) Webb, Timaru, N. Z., H. A. Curtis & Co.; Argonaut, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.

Brigs Francisca, (Ital.,) Largomarsino, Penarth Roads for orders, J. B. Phillips; G. W. Chase, Fredericks, Georgetown, D. C., Baxter & Merrill; George Downs, (Br.,) Lanfare, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Abeline, Davison, Liverpool, via Wilmington, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Wilhelmine, (Brem.,) Becker, Queenstown for orders, H. Becker & Co.; Mary C. Thompson, Warren, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Ida Abbott, (Br.,) Clark, Barbados, via Bucksville, Whitman & Co.; Ben Nevis, (Br.,) Forrest, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; Margaret & Mary, (Br.,) Sinclair, Cork for orders, Sloman & Edye.

Schooners W. H. De Witt, Cary, Denvers, R. B. Eldridge & Co.; Snow Flake, Beers, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Union, Ritch, Nassau, T. A. R. Webster & Co.; Crinoline, Jackson, Baltimore and Norfolk, M. Bedell; Calista, Hall, New-Bedford, J. W. Haviland; D. S. Williams, Williams, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.; S. T. Baker, Taylor, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloop Blackstone, Jackson, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Ottawa, (Br.,) Archer, Copenhagen Aug. 15, Gottenberg 18th, Christianna 22d, with iron and 399 passengers to the American & Homestead Co. Sept. 3, lat. 43 45, lon. 59, saw ship Neptune, bound W.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Rockland and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Electric, Jonge, of and from Hamburg 32 ds., with mdse. and 200 passengers to Sloman & Edye.

Ship Charles A. Farwell, Gerard, London and Isle of Wight July 21, with mdse. and passengers to B. J. H. Trask.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London July 22, with mdse. and 160 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Edward Hill, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Kirby, Nuevitas 14 ds., with shooks, &c., to Waydell & Co.

Bark Pleiades, Wells, New-Orleans 23 ds., with cotton, &c., to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Brilliant, (of Gardiner,) Colburn, Palermo 68 ds., passed Gibraltar July 20, with fruit to Dearborn Bros.

Bark Gabriel, (Prus.,) Boetticher, Leghorn 100 ds., with marble and rags to W. J. Pate. Passed Gibraltar June 15.

Brig Manzanilla, McCoon, Calais 14 ds., with lumber to Boardman & Co.

Brig Haitienne, (Br.,) Morrison, Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope June 27, with wool and skins to C. J. & T. W. Coggill.

Brig Isabella Hunter, (of London,) Beart, Malaga 50 ds., with fruit to George F. Bulley.

Brig St. Vincent, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Guion, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, Warren, Rondout, bound to Boston.

Schr. Thomas J. Tasker, (of Philadelphia,) Allen, Lingan 15 ds., with coal to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. K. Scranton, Dayton, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Henry May, Franklin, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. J. Wright, Gray, Elizabethport, for Hartford.
Schr. M. A. Heyer, Seward, Albany, for New-Haven.
Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. Bay State, Carle, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. G. A. Hayden, Fowler, Hartford.
Schr. S. Smith, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Pointer, Nichols, Providence.
Schr. A. Scranton, Gladwin, New-Haven.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. Chase, Chase, Providence.
Schr. H. S. Barnes, Doane, Tiverton, R. I.
Schr. F. F. Randolph, Griswold, Greenwich.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 6—Arr. steamers N. P. Banks, W. P. Clyde, Nereus and Fairbanks, from New-York; bark Howland, from Surinam.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Kingfisher, of New-Orleans, 435 tons, built at Bull's Ferry, N. J., well found, newly coppered and thoroughly overhauled, rates A 2, was sold by Nelson & Nichols to Isaac Hall, of this City, for $14,200 cash. She is intended for the Mobile trade, and will be commanded by Capt. J. W. Spates.

Spoken, &c.

Agnes—schr., from Jacksonville for Boston, Sept. 3, lat. 38 30, lon. 71 45.

Constellation—Am. ship, was seen Sept. 3, lat. 40 19 N., lon. 67 22 W.

Celia—Br. steamship, was seen, Sept. 4, lat. 48 28 W., lon. 39 55.

Calhoun—Am. ship, was seen, Aug. 20, lat. 40 11, lon. 68 22.

Fannie Kirchner—bark, from Singapore for New-York, Aug. 16, lat. 15 26 N., lon. 43 21 W.

Queen of the South—schr., from West Indies, bound to London, Aug. 23, lat. 21 N., lon. 59 42 W.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

Dr. Amos Johnson's Delicious Tooth Powder cleanses the mouth, arrests the decay of teeth, and perfumes the breath. It has been used by our best citizens twenty-five years. Manufactured at No. 73 East 12th-st., where testimonials from eminent chemists and others can be seen. Druggists and trade supplied.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.—It has no rival. Sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

As a Hoof Ointment, Dalley's Galvanic HORSE SALVE is unequaled. Its popularity is steadily increasing, as it cures everything it professes to. Galls, scratches, sores, swellings and bruises are safely and rapidly cured by this salve. Sold by all druggists, and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

"The Best Preparation of its Kind Extant"—BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH-WASH.—*Sears' National Review.*

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Genin's Fall Style Hats FOR GENTLEMEN, NOW READY. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Dr. Lane, No. 678 Broadway, Room No. 1, second floor—Consumption treated and cured by inhalation and mechanical appliances. Nervous affections and general debility treated with success.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple Flange Fire-Proof Safes, Burglar-Proof Vaults, &c. Also, large assortment of second-hand safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Trusses, Supporters, Monthly and Suspensary Bandages. The best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at Dr. SHERWOOD'S, 545 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

At Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Wedding Cards; new and elegant styles, handsomest in the City.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments; INCOMPARABLY THE BEST FOR FAMILY USE. ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing Machine, manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

The Howe Sewing Machines, Lock Stitch.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

Elliptic Sewing Machine Co.'s Incomparable Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Agents wanted. No. 543 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

AKIN—CECIL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 5, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, at the 5th-av. Baptist Church, THEODORE AKIN, of Greenbush, to MARY A. CECIL, of this City.

BLANKLEY—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 5, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. John C. Paddock, THOMAS S. BLANKLEY to ANNA C., only daughter of Charles Williams, Esq. No cards.

BERGEN—BEEKMAN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. M. V. Schoonmaker, JACOB M. BERGEN, of Bay Ridge, to JOSIE N., daughter of A. J. Beekman, of Brooklyn.

CROSBY—CROWELL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 5, at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., by Dr. R. A. Abercrombie, J. HENRY CROSBY, of Paterson, N. J., to Miss MARY N. CROWELL, daughter of Hon. Jos. T. Crowell, of Rahway, N. J.

CLARKSON—GREENE.—At Brunswick, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on Wednesday, by Rev. S. M. Wood, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM C. CLARKSON to Miss S. AUGUSTA, daughter of D. S. Greene, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

FREEMAN—MCCOY.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Hoyt, T. AUGUSTUS FREEMAN to MARY E., eldest daughter of D. H. McCoy, Esq., all of Orange.

HALCOTT—LENTE.—At Catskill, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, by Rev. W. S. Chadwell, CHARLES L. HALCOTT, of Catskill, to KITTIE E. LENTE, of Newtown, L. I.

LYON—BUTCHER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. M. Curry, Mr. JOHN H. LYON to Miss MARY A. BUTCHER, daughter of John H. Butcher, Esq., all of this City.

MITCHELL—HENRY.—On Thursday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Joseph Sanderson, JAMES B. MITCHELL, of McKee's Port, Penn., to EMMA JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of James Henry, Esq., of this City.

MAYO—BENNET.—In Catskill, on Thursday, Sept. 6, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. W. S. Chadwell, EDMUND MAYO, formerly of Catskill, to Miss HENRIETTA BENNET, of the same place.

POMEROY—CARTER.—In Kansas City, Mo., on Thursday, Aug. 23, by Rev. Wm. Holmes, JAMES M. POMEROY, of Williamsburgh, L. I., to ANNA C. CARTER, of the former place.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, JANE ANDERSON, relict of John Anderson, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Sept. 7, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, from her late residence, and at 3 o'clock from Rev. Dr. Taylor's Church at South Bergen, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hoboken Ferry to convey relatives and friends at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Ohio, Illinois and Michigan papers please copy.

BOUKER.—On Thursday, Sept. 6, JOHN WILLIE, son of John A. and Sarah E. Bouker, aged 11 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) the 7th inst., at 2 P. M., from Communipaw, N. J.

GAYLORD.—On Tuesday, Sept. 4, ALMIRA, daughter of T. J. Gaylord.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the house of her father, in Carlton-av., second door south of Warren-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

HURLBUT.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 5, AURELIA MASON, wife of Richard W. Hurlbut, and daughter of the late Geo. A. Harrison.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M., from the Church of Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av.

HAYDOCK.—At Melrose, on 4th Day evening, 5th inst., JOSEPH WALKER, infant son of Richard L. and Mary M. Haydock, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sixth Day afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 40 West 39th-st., this City.

KIRBY.—At Katonah, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, LEONIDA, daughter of Leonard and Jane Kirby, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 73 Hammond-st., on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

LEE.—On Thursday, Sept. 6, JANE ANN LEE, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends and those of her son, Wm. P. Lee, and of her sons-in-law, John C. T. Smidt and Wm. H. Ward, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 40 West 38th-st., on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MOFFAT.—At Long Branch, on Monday, Sept. 3, JULIA A., widow of the late William B. Moffat, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MANNING.—On Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 9 P. M., SIDNEY ALGERNON, youngest child of Jacob R. and Susie F. Manning, aged 4 months and 19 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 570 Hudson-st., on Friday, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.

MEGSON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 5, FLORENCE T., infant daughter of Wm. H. and Louisa E. Megson, aged 1 year, 2 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 67 West 28th-st., this day, (Friday,) Sept. 7, at 12½ o'clock.

NOSSITTER.—On Thursday, Sept. 6, LUCY NOSSITTER, widow of William Nossitter, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Fowler Merritt, No. 33 West 53d-st., on Saturday next at 8¾ A. M.

PARKER.—At Scotch Plains, N. J., of dysentery, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, FORBES, son of James and Kate Parker, aged 15 months.

Funeral from St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, this day, (Friday,) the 7th inst., at noon. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SPENCER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, Mr. JARED W. SPENCER, aged 83 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SHOTWELL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 5, JOHN SHOTWELL, aged 70 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 198 Waverley-place, this day, (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Saratoga and Lockport papers please copy.

SOPER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 5, at Cornwall, ALFRED, aged 10 months, son of George A. and Georgiana Soper. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SACKETT.—At Hastings, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 6, FLORENCE EMILY, youngest daughter of James A. and Addie A. Sackett, aged 7 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 37 Douglass-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SHEPPARD.—At Vineland, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 30, JANET W. SHEPPARD, late of New-York City, in her 69th year.

☞ The members of Oscar Coles Lodge No. 241, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge Room, No. 594 Broadway, on Friday morning, Sept. 7, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother Isaac Vanderbilt, from his late residence in Quincy-st., third door east of Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

W. H. DEVINS, Master.
H. C. PARKE, Secretary.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 81.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the New-York Hospital, aged about thirty years, slim built, dark curly hair, hazel eyes, short face, goatee and whiskers, about of a week's growth, large ears, prominent aquiline nose. Clothes at the Hospital, New-York. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL—1866.
CLOTHING.
JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,
Have now on hand and are prepared to offer to
WHOLESALE BUYERS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING
Ever in the market, which will be sold
VERY LOW.
They request all buyers to examine this stock at their
STORE, Nos. 55 and 57 WHITE-ST.,
First store west of Broadway.

BLACK CHAINS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, NECKLACES AND WATCH CHAINS—For ladies and gentlemen, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IRON IS THE BLOOD.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
supplies the blood with its LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into the whole system. For DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DEBILITY, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, &c., it is a specific. Thousands have been changed by the use of this medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy and happy men and women.
A 32-page pamphlet sent free.
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.
Sold by druggists generally.

SCROFULA.
DR. H. ANDERS'S IODINE WATER cures Scrofula in all its manifold forms, ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM, &c. It acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS and DIGESTIVE ORGANS. A most powerful VITALIZING AGENT and RESTORATIVE. Circulars free. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, and by all Druggists.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.
Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York Agents.

MCKINLEY'S POWDER CURES COUGHS, colds, catarrh of the nose, and all other diseases of the nose and throat. Depot, No. 694 Broadway. For sale by druggists.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
PHILIP EARNSCLIFFE.
A Novel.
By Mrs. Edwards. Author of "Archie Lovel," "Miss Forrester," &c., &c.
8vo., paper. Price 75 cents.
The American News Company, Publishers, New-York.

☞NO. 53 IS OUT TO-DAY, AND FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.☜
THE ROUND TABLE.
A SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SOCIETY AND ART.

Subscriptions are now pouring in from the North and South, from the East and the West in a manner which abundantly testifies to the growing appreciation wherein the ROUND TABLE is held, and places altogether beyond question its prosperous and permanent establishment. As the season advances, new and striking features will be added, which will render the ROUND TABLE as entirely unique as it already is brilliant, salient and instructive.

CONTENTS OF NO. 53, FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.
THE ORIGINAL ARTICLES:
OUR FIVE TALENTS.
NONSENSE ABOUT THE CABLE.
LAW AS A GENERAL STUDY.
SOME ODOROUS COMPARISONS.
SCULPTURE AT THE CAPITOL.
THE PROBLEM OF THE SUMMER.
CORRESPONDENCE:
MINNESOTA.
PHILADELPHIA.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR:
EMANUEL SWEDENBORG.
ASTOR LIBRARY.
BISHOP COXE.
POEM—"SEA FOAM."
REVIEWS:
DA COSTA'S MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS.
VENETIAN LIFE.
IN VINCULIS.
RUSSIAN LIFE.
BOOKS RECEIVED.
LITERARIANA.
PERSONAL.
ANNOUNCEMENTS.
NOTES AND QUERIES.

"ON TRIAL." "RICH AND RACY." "TIP-TOP." "LOOK AT IT." All Pictorial Double Numbers. A capital Family Magazine. THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL sent half a year "on trial"—July to January—for $1. Full of Physiognomy, Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, Matrimony, Whom to Marry, When to Marry, Right Age, Self-Improvement, Choice of Pursuits, &c.; information found nowhere else. Three Pictorial Double numbers. Now ready. Six months, $1; a Year, $2. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.
JUST PUBLISHED,
in 18mo, cloth, price 75 cents,
TREATMENT AND USES OF PEAT.
By J. BURROWS HYDE, C. E.
BAILLIERE BROTHERS,
No. 520 Broadway, New-York.

TO ALL WHO WANT TO KNOW.
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how to restore your sight, and give up spectacles, without the aid of doctor or medicine, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how uncomfortable trusses may be thrown aside, and comfort and cure obtained by the ruptured, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet mailed free.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW valuable information suited to the married, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

POLITICAL.

RESTORE THE UNION.

A Mass Meeting of the NATIONAL UNION ASSOCIATIONS of the Ninth Congressional District, (XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards,) will be held at Landmann's, 69th-st. and 3d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 7½ o'clock, to indorse the action of the Philadelphia Convention, held Aug. 14, 1866.

All friends of the President, and in favor of the immediate admission of LOYAL Representatives to Congress from ALL THE STATES OF THE UNION, are invited to take part in the proceedings.

Eminent speakers will be present to address the meeting.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

Hon. MICHAEL CONNOLLY, XXIId Ward,
Chairman.
Col. GEO. B. VAN BRUNT, XIXth Ward,
Secretary.

NINTH WARD PIONEER CAMPAIGN CLUB.

FENTON and WOODFORD.

The undersigned citizens of the Ninth Ward unite in a call for a meeting of the Union voters of the Ward to organize a campaign Club for the purpose of aiding to the success of Syracuse nominations for State officers, will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 7, at No. 15 Greenwich-av., at 7½ o'clock.

A. J. Campbell,	John Dargavel,
Jeremiah Pangborn,	Gov. M. Crist,
W. Irving Adams,	John H. Terhune,
Robert R. Carpenter,	F. Smith,
A. H. Keech,	James D. Van Voorhis,
Jesse Travis,	W. B. White,
Charles Wright Kirby,	Alonzo Bliss,
Gilbert J. Hunter.	

THE NATIONAL UNION ASSOCIATION of the new Eleventh Assembly District, comprising portions of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.

At a meeting of the above Association, convened on Wednesday evening, Sept. 5, the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal." That

An equality of rights exists among States as among individuals; and that an equality of all the States with right of representation is a fundamental principle of Republican Government. That

The rebellion being ended, the States lately in insurrection are as a consequence of their relationship, entitled to all the privileges of equal States, and should be immediately restored to their former status.

We recognize no power in Congress to interfere with the reserved rights of any of the thirty-six States of this Union. An assumption of such power we deem an encroachment on our liberties, a violation of the Constitution and of public law.

We indorse the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of these United States, and heartily concur in the expediency and wisdom of his past acts.

We, therefore, accept and pledge ourselves to support the platform and declaration of principles adopted by the National Union Convention, held at Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 14, 1866, and to sustain the candidates for National, State and City officers nominated and indorsed by this Association.

On motion, the foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, this meeting was adjourned subject to call by the Chair.

On motion, these proceedings be published in the New-York *Times*.

D. M. SMYTH, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Recording Secretary.
THOS. E. SMITH, Treasurer.

GRAND NATIONAL UNION CELEBRATION, 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.

—The Committee of Arrangements for the Grand Mass Meeting to be held for the purpose of responding to the patriotic action of the National Union Convention, will meet at the Astor House on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock. The members appointed by the New-York delegation, and also those added, will be notified through the post to the Committee. By order of

DOUGLAS TAYLOR,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
JOHN SAVAGE,
HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	111	111¼	June, 7-30........	105¾	105⅞
Coupon, '81	111	111¼	July, 7-30........	105¾	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd, '62..	108¾	108⅞	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115¼
5-20 Coupon, '62..	111¾	111⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
5-20 Coupon, '64..	108¾	108⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '65..	108¾	108⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113¼
10-40 Registered..	98¾	98⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112¼
10-40 Coupon......	98¾	98⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼
N.Y. Bounty Loan	105	105¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	108¾	108⅞
Gold..............	145⅞	146	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¼
August, 7-30......	105¾	105⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	107½	107¾

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable in Gold,

ON THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railway Company.

The subscription books for the balance of the one million dollars of the above bonds will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.

These bonds dated June 1, 1866, have thirty years to run, and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to R. R. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest payable half-yearly at the Ocean National Bank on the 1st days of June and December.

This is believed to be the very best opportunity now offered for investment; this road, now rapidly approaching completion, being the main artery of communication between Washington and Richmond, and consequently between the Northern and Southern States, is seventy miles shorter than the route now in use, which is 171 miles in length.

For full particulars apply to

FISK & BELDEN,

BANKERS,
NO. 3 BROAD-ST.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN
STOCKS AND GOLD

LEES & WALLER,

BANKERS,

No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

Drafts at sight and Letters of Credit issued on the Bank of California.

Accounts current opened, Foreign Exchange negotiated, and deposits in coin or currency for specific periods received on terms which will be made known upon application.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco,
CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
ALL PAID UP IN GOLD COIN.

D. O. MILLS, President. W. C. RALSTON, Cashier,
Agents in New-York,
LEES & WALLER,
No. 33 Pine-st.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON FOR SALE.

Transfers of money to California by mail or telegraph; Mining Stocks and other California securities bought and sold on order. Coupons cashed, collections made and all kinds of financial business between New-York, San Francisco and the Upper Coast transacted.

TO OWNERS OF
STEAMBOATS
AND
STEAM POWER, ENGINEERS, &C.

The subscription books of the AMERICAN STEAM BOILER AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

Aug. 30, 1866.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 86 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY,
NO. 151 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,)
Aug. 22, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.

HENRY E. GATES, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN A. DIX, President.

CHAS. TUTTLE, Secretary

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Annular Drill Company of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, 11th inst., at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

JULIUS W. ADAMS, President.

JOHN F. TROW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 31, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON QUEENS COUNTY Bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid on presentation at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, or at the County Treasurer's Office, in the Village of Hempstead.

LEWIS W. ANGEVINE, Treasurer.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, BANKERS and Brokers, on account of rebuilding at No. 52 Wall-st., have removed their office to No. 63 Wall-st., where they will be happy to receive orders for the purchase or sale of United States and all other Stocks and Bonds.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale by GEO. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

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DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as agreed by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Nos. 59 and 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22..	Peter Gosline.........	....	$50	10
Aug. 22..	S. D. Carroll, Agent	....	50	10
Aug. 22..	Hannah Frankfield	....	50	10
Aug. 22..	P. M. Hawkins.........	....	25	5
Aug. 22..	W. H. Potter..........	....	100	20
Aug. 22..	Theo. Rogers..........	....	40	8
Aug. 22..	Amos Robbins..........	....	250	50
Aug. 22..	P. P. Shaw............	....	25	5
Nov. 13..	S. D. Carroll, Agent.	....	50	10
Nov. 13..	C. G. Clark...........	....	250	50
Nov. 13..	J. N. Scott...........	....	50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20..	Jno. Alexander........	....	25	5
Feb. 20..	Wm. Duer..............	....	100	20
Feb. 20..	S. D. Carroll, Agent..	....	50	10
Feb. 20..	Wm. H. Potter.........	....	100	20
Feb. 20..	Maxwell & Co..........	....	25	5
Feb. 20..	Abrm. Storms..........	....	50	10
Feb. 20..	J. N. Scott...........	....	50	10
May 22..	A. L. Anderson........	....	125	25
May 23..	J. B. Hull............	....	100	20
Aug. 22..	Arethusa Hall.........	....	25	5
Aug. 22..	Rd. Jenkins...........	....	25	5
Aug. 22..	A. Mygatt.............	....	100	20
Aug. 22..	Margt. Schoonmaker	....	150	30
Nov. 12..	E. O'Neill............	....	25	5
Nov. 12..	W. H. Potter..........	....	100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20..	J. B. Krug............	....	125	25
May 22..	Maria H. Williams.....	....	20	4
Aug. 20..	Wm. C. Egleston.......	....	75	15
Aug. 20..	E. J. King............	....	50	10
Aug. 20..	Joseph H. King........	....	50	10
Aug. 20..	Wm. H. Norris.........	....	125	25
Aug. 20..	Mary Whitehouse.......	....	5	1
Nov. 11..	Rd. Jenkins...........	....	25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17..	Edward P. Clark.......	....	25	5
May 19..	Edward P. Clark.......	....	25	5
May 19..	Lockwood & Norris.....	....	250	50
May 19..	H. J. Wolcott.........	....	25	5
Aug. 17..	W. H. Marston & Co....	....	25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866,
EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on the 15th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

TWINE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held on SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., at No. 46 Beekman-st., when a dividend will be paid.

JAS. P. TRAVERS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, Sept. 7, for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands, also the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.

2,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar at near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, beans, sugar and vinegar must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour, beans, sugar and vinegar will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

POSTPONEMENT.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Senate of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New-York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.

The following are the members of the commission:
Senator George H. Andrews,
Senator Henry R. Low,
Senator Charles G. Cornell,
State Engineer J. P. Goodsell,
Mayor John T. Hoffman,
Engineer Alfred W. Craven.

At meetings of the Board held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.

The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates of expense.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.

A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

The time for the reception of plans is extended to the 1st day of October. By order of the Committee.

A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.

Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,

For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Mahanoy Coal basin, in Schuylkill County, Penn.

There are four distinct Collieries now in working condition on the MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS,

All above water level, worked by dry slopes, tunnels and drifts, with breakers, engines, cars, stock, miners' houses, and all the appurtenances of extensive collieries, in complete working condition, capable of producing at present about 200,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are not surpassed by any other collieries in the middle coal fields.

Personal inspection of the mines invited.

Specifications, maps and plans can be seen, and detailed information furnished at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or by their Superintendent at the Mines, or at the office of P. W. SHEAFER,
Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY, and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

Agents and correspondents in New-York:
THE MORRIS EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
No. 60 Broadway,
where information may be obtained; or address, postpaid,
J. MORTIMER & CO.,
No. 204 rue de Rivoli, Paris.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268, Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN'S & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedstead. Cheap furniture in suites.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.]

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866,

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

At their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,

(Hanover-square,)

By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES
MOBILE AND GULF COTTON

The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amoor, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; the Continental Stores, and the New-York Warehousing Company's Stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, near the ferry, the Revenue steam propeller

CUYAHOGA,

full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement; built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has

Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch;
Stores 126 gross tons coal in bunkers.

The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.

HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment, consisting of every variety of parlor, bedroom, library, dining-room and other elegant furniture, to be peremptorily sold without reserve.

A. COLEMAN, Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1858, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1858, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, June 23, 1866.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—COPAKE IRON MINES.—In pursuance of a vote of the stockholders, will be sold at public auction, at the Company's office, in Copake, Columbia County, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, the entire property of the Copake Iron Mines, consisting of some fifty acres of ore land, 200 acres of farming and 760 acres of woodland, or, in all, about 1,000 acres, according to map and descriptions; together with all the buildings, fixtures, erections, machinery, apparatus and materials, now on the premises and belonging to said Company. Sale positive. For further information apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

By order of the Trustees.

CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 7, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom: A general assortment of household and office furniture, comprising Brussels and ingrain parlor and stair carpets, black walnut and enameled bedroom suites, extension tables, feather beds, hair and husk mattresses, sofas, divans, lounges, desks, office chairs, dining and office tables, oilcloth, cocoa matting, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on FRIDAY, Sept. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 77 Nassau-st., a general assortment of first-class cabinet furniture, comprising parlor suites in mahogany, walnut and rosewood, covered in brocatel and reps, centre-tables, etageres, book-cases, extension dining-tables, buffets, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; also a lot of second-hand furniture, carpets, gilt-framed pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood pianoforte, &c.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

TAX SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the directions of Title 2, Chapter 427, of the Laws of 1855, that a list of all lands liable to be sold for taxes, assessed and levied in the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860, and of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes levied in the years 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, has been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers and Town Clerks in the State; and that so much of the several parcels of said lands as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest and charges which may be due thereon at the time of sale, will, on the 12th day of November next, and the succeeding days thereafter, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany.

Dated ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

jy20-law12w THOS. HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at public vendue, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of September, 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 93 Liberty-st., two piano fortes.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

JOHN O. LYST, Deputy Sheriff.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, AT 11½ o'clock on Pier No. 11 East River, 2,720 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, cargo bark *Brilliant,* from Palermo.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

GEORGE MANLEY, having associated himself with ALEX. W. HARVEY, of Buffalo, will continue the Banking and Stock Commission Business under the firm of

GEORGE MANLEY & HARVEY,
at No. 34 Broad-st.

GEORGE MANLEY, New-York.
ALEX. W. HARVEY, formerly of Buffalo.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned, WELLINGTON CLAPP, GEORGE B. GRINNELL and HORACE F. CLARK, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, entitled, "Of limited partnerships;" that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is CLAPP & GRINNELL; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said firm is buying and selling stocks, bonds, securities and gold and silver coin and bullion, exclusively on commission; that the said WELLINGTON CLAPP and GEO. B. GRINNELL are the general partners, and the said HORACE F. CLARK is the special partner: that all of said partners, general and special, reside in the City and County of New-York, and that the principal place of business of the said partnership is in the City and County of New-York; that the special partner has contributed the sum of $50,000 in cash to the common stock of the said partnership; and that the said partnership commenced on the 3d day of September, 1866, and is to terminate on the 3d day of September, 1869.—Dated New-York, Sept. 3, 1866.

WELLINGTON CLAPP, } General partners.
GEO. B. GRINNELL, }
HORACE F. CLARK, Special partner.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FRANCIS WOERNER and ALOIS HAUGER, Plaintiffs, against ISIDORE JOSEPH, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents with interest from the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the cost of this action. Dated Aug. 21, 1866.

HENRY C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]

au24-law6wF

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY,
SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, E. T. MACK A. M.

CHEVE'S
NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE
Under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA.

CARD FROM PROF. BASSINI.

MY DEAR SIR: Desiring to coöperate with all the influence I can well command within the circle of my scholars and friends in establishing in this country Mr. Cheve's incomparably superior method of teaching the theory of music and sight reading, I take the liberty to address you this. It is my opinion that all that is needed to make it popular is to let the people know it. Having been myself a student of the Ritamography and Cheve's system, I have had opportunity of appreciating their merit.

I am, Sir, yours truly, C. BASSINI.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1866.

Signor BORRA will return to this City by the 10th of September. All who desire a thorough musical education, with less outlay of time and money than by any other method, are advised to confer with him before engaging elsewhere.

N. B.—His arrival and the place where an interview and circulars may be had will be duly announced through the Press. References and testimonials of the very highest order.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-seventh year, reopens Monday, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the University; also to the following gentlemen, whose sons attended the past year: Rev. Drs. Beach and Hornblower, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Gen. Lefferts, J. M. McLean, Esq., President Board of Education, R. J. de Cordova, Esq., and many others, whose names, with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MISS DAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)

will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A lady experienced in the care of children, who is now residing in a beautiful and retired country place, 1½ hour ride from the City of New-York, would receive into her family, twelve little girls, where they will be carefully educated and have all the comforts, attention and other advantages of a Christian home; English branches, music and languages taught by competent teachers. For references and other particulars address A. O. W., Nos. 5 and 7 John-st., New-York City.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circulars address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 4 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. FITZ HENRI

Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 49 Irving-place, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)

Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN F. BIRCH, A. M., No. 839 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.
TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE,

Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 28 EAST 15TH-ST., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

EAST PENNA. AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—Gwinedd, Montgomery Co., Pa., five hours from N. Y. by N. J. Central and North Penna. R. R. A full Faculty and thorough course on agriculture and the collateral sciences. Every student participates, under instruction, in the work of the large model farm. For circulars, address as above.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLLEGIATE school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Sand. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 33d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lyceés. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instructions, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Catalogues of Messrs. Harris & Bro., No. 49 John-st., or address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A GENTLEMAN, GERMAN, AN EXPERIENCED professor of music, graduate of one of the principal conservatories, desires to form an engagement with some first-class school, to give instruction on piano and singing. Address H., No. 758 Broadway, care of Scharfenberg & Luis.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 893 Broadway.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1840. Penmanship, bookkeeping and business affairs. Rooms for private instruction. Pupils received this week for the Fall session. Call for circular.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.

Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES REES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st. Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.

E. KOESSLY.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept. 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered.

H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEIUM,"

No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six. Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

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MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24.

JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Madame C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 15th of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications, but until then, all letters to be addressed to Mlle L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instructors in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., Mr. McAllister, No. 49 Nassau-st., or address Principal.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.

S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, PROTESTANT, 32 years old, A. B., wishes to give lessons or find a situation either in schools or private families. Can give excellent references. Write to J. FAISSE, Box No. 278 Post-office.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 21. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 2 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

INSTRUCTION.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, (Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-fourth academic year Sept. 10, 1866. Circulars at book-stores or at the Institute.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,

With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments, Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.

For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 161 FIFTH-AV. and 937 BROADWAY,
corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent.; exceeding now 100. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:

Jno. Auchincloss.	Hon. W. E. Dodge.	Wm. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
Wm. R. Bliss.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	Rev. T. Edwards.	G. M. Speir.
J. H. Burton.	George Gordon.	James Stokes.
Benj. F. Butler.	Parker Handy.	Chas. N. Talbot.
L. B. Cannon.	Oliver Harriman.	Geo. P. Trigg.
Watson E. Case.	Enoch Ketcham.	A. S. Underhill.
John R. Cecil.	Calvin E. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
Nath. Chater.	Legrand Lockwood.	Ralph Wells.
Kenny Couillard.	Robert Schell.	John C. Work.
Jos. M. Cooper.	Henry Shaw.	Thos. S. Young.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 813, drug-store.

MISSES GALES'

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,

No. 695 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., opens Sept. 17. See circular.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS

will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department No. 445 West 72d-st.; Young Gentlemen's Department No. 367 West 23d-st.; will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A preparatory class for small children, from 5 to 7 years of age, will be added to the already existing six classes in each department. A complete course of gymnastics, including dancing, will be taught, under the special direction of Mrs. LIDDY FLODTERLL. Circulars may be had at the Institute. The principals will receive applications for day as well as boarding pupils from Monday, Sept. 3.

H. GERCKE, ROSALIE F. HEUMANN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned.

P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 35th-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter for the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of Law Faculty.

DR. E. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 29th-st., will reopen on MONDAY Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as reference: Wm. A. Booth, James Brown, Charles F. Butler, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. M. Evarts, F. V. Hamlin, Dr. J. Lively, George D. Munroe, Robert McKim, Jos. Nason, Dennis Perkins, E. T. Tefft, J. B. Varnum.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hoboken Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches. Full commercial, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering course given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening. Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MADAME VALENCIA'S INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will resume exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE, connected with the Mercantile Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York, is now open to the public for thorough instruction in Penmanship, Bookkeeping, and Business Routine. This College offers peculiar advantages not obtainable elsewhere.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 68 West 11th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French School for Young Ladies. The Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. The Prospectus may be had at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 820 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—REV. HENRY P. WALL, A. M., Hempstead, L. I., will receive a few additional pupils into his family—number limited to six; 16 miles from City by railroad; five trains each way daily. Address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 59 West 25th-st.

MR. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st., to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

A WELL-EDUCATED PARISIAN GENTLEMAN will give French and drawing lessons in a private family for his board. Best City references given. Address A. S., Station D.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, CROMWELL, CONN.—The tenth year will begin Sept. 20. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Middletown, Conn.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum. Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reöpen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S COLLEGIATE and Commercial Boarding School, Hoboken, N. J. The annual session begins Sept. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS A. M.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,152 Broadway.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MRS MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MRS. H. C. OSBORN, NO. 207 HENRY-st., Brooklyn, boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children. No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., will open be on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6. 1866.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' experience teaching, desires an engagement, either in a school or private family. Can teach Latin, French, mathematics and the lower branches; good references. Address or call upon Mrs. M. G. WATERS, No. 142 West 3d-st.

WANTED—OCT. 1, AT ST. MARY'S HALL, A thorough and experienced lady teacher of music, (piano and vocal.) Address at once, with references, the PRINCIPAL, at Burlington, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH YOUNG children, as companion to a lady or to superintend a household. Address No. 46 Summit-st., Brooklyn.

TEACHERS WANTED—CLASSICS APPLY at No. 212 5th-av., from 10 to 11 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
SIXTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPRISING THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor the annual collection list of this District of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue Laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my Office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-ave., daily (Sundays excepted) from the first day of September, 1866, until the fifteenth day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches and licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.

Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 3 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 3 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, Sundays excepted, commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 2d day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated New-York, Aug. 30, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of September, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1866:

A panel of 100 petit jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.

Two panels, of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.

A panel of 38 grand jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer.

A panel of 38 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,

NO. 89 CEDAR-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhoea.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to rheumatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK..........	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS..	1 25	12 00
CLARET........	1 00	9 00
PORT..........	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA......	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL......	1 25	12 00
BRANDY........	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

CALIFORNIAN WINE BITTERS.

MERCADO & SEULLY desire to inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers and proprietors of the

SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS,

and that none are genuine unless the name of our firm is printed upon the label.

We have established a depot for the sale of our wine-bitters at New-York with Mr. CESAR AUG. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

MERCADO & SEULLY.

Referring to the above, the undersigned would state that he is now provided with the favorite Sainsevain Wine Bitters, as also with a full assortment of California Wines and Brandy of the most approved brands.

CESAR AUG. ROBERT,
Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY

with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES.

Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four-horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.

LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS,
No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

PORTABLE ENGINES OF FIVE, TEN and fifteen horse-power, on hand and finishing; also, stationary engines of all sizes; one pair 30-horse upright engines, in good order; one pair Andrews' horse oscillating engines; locomotives, tubular and flue boilers, shafting, &c. JOHN McLAREN, 84 Horatio-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson N. J.

PRINTING.

THOMAS E. SUTTON, PRINTER, NO. 143 Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway. Job and card printing, in all its branches, neatly and correctly executed at reasonable rates.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND GRELL COAL from Liverpool, now landing, and in yards in New-York and Brooklyn. For sale in lots to suit by

W. L. PARMELE & BRO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
PENNSYLVANIA...Lewis........SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA..........Prowse......SATURDAY, Sept. 15
SCOTLAND.........Hall.........SATURDAY, Sept. 22
HELVETIA..........Ogilvie......SATURDAY, Sept. 29
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA..........Sept. 12
HECLA..........Sept. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown..........$36 Currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN..........Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN..........Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Sept. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 15.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.
The new and elegant iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on Saturday, Sept. 8, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodations for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, and taking passengers to England, France and Germany, leave New-York in September, (to be advertised.)
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, 2,600 tons, 1,000 h. p.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 1,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE..........LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER NAPOLEON III., FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 2 o'clock precisely.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock at the latest.
The PEREIRE will follow the *Napoleon III.*, and sail Sept. 22.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........SATURDAY.........Sept. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY.........Sept. 12
CITY OF BOSTON.........SATURDAY.........Sept. 15
CITY OF CORK.........WEDNESDAY.........Sept. 19
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY.........Sept. 22
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.
HIBERNIA..........SATURDAY, Sept. 8
KINGDOM..........SATURDAY, Sept. 15
CALEDONIA..........SATURDAY, Sept. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
STEAM TO ANTWERP.
The Company's steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOS. S. E[illegible], Commander, for Antwerp on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] Sept., 1866.
Passage to Antwerp—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35, payable in gold or its equivalent.
Through tickets given to Brussels, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Paris, Havre, &c.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and No. 6 Old-slip.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
TAMPICO..........SATURDAY, Sept. 8
FLORIDE..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The favorite side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—THE United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. will dispatch the elegant and popular steamship GUIDING STAR, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22. For engagement of freight and passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. GEO. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

NEW OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,
WEEKLY, FOR
ALEXANDRIA, VA., GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship THAMES, Capt. R. E. SWIFT, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
TRADE WIND,
Capt. A. CHAMPION,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS SPEEDILY obtained by JOHN LANKTREE, 18 Centre-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
At greatly reduced rates.
For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	33	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
GENERAL BARNES
leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Sept. 8.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 15.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
BY THE
REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.
One of the favorite and elegant steamers,
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRENADA,
will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st.,
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans, $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroads.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer MONEKA
will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—PASSAGE $25.—The elegant and popular steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES
TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.
FREIGHTS.
To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.
To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.
PASSAGE.
To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. C. RYDER,
will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.
The MARMION will follow on SATURDAY, Sept. 15.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
Bills of lading signed and passage tickets also sold at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866:
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Beach.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE. FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.
Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.
The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

SEPTEMBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. Freight—light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday Sept. 7, 3 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 7, 6¾ A. M.
Saturday, 8, 3 P. M.	Saturday, 8, 6¾ A. M.
Sunday, 9, 7½ A. M.	Sunday 9, A. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.
Cards in New-York *Daily Times*, at No. 153 West st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 4, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 4, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 5, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 5, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 6, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 7, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 8, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 8, 3½ P. M.	

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves the foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 o'clock; 34th-st., 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M.; arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

STEAMERS FOR BRIDGEPORT DAILY.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. C. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, (foot Catharine-st.,) at 12 o'clock noon. The steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN McNEIL, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, at 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT DIRECT, by the outside route; steamer SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, will leave Peck slip on SUNDAY, Sept. 9, at 8 o'clock; Barclay-st., N. R., at 9 A. M., arriving at Keyport at 11 A. M.; returning leave Keyport at 3:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION.
The Coney Island Ferry Company will make their last trip on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, leaving Christopher-st. at 10; Dey-st. at 10¼; Pier No. 4 North River at 10½ o'clock A. M. The NAUSHON will make an excursion down the bay after leaving Coney Island, giving the passengers an opportunity of viewing the fortifications on Sandy Hook, the highlands of Neversink, &c. The boat will continue her regular trips until the above date.

FISHING BANKS! SEA AIR!!
No more invigorating trip can be taken than down the Bay and out on the Atlantic Ocean as far as the Banks. The safe and commodious steamer WYOMING leaves daily (except Saturdays) from 8th-st., East River, at 7; Peck-slip at 7½; Christopher-st., North River, at 8½, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare 50 cents. Band of music on board, also bait, lines and refreshments.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.
Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving to soldiers and the relatives of deceased soldiers $50 and $100 more bounty.
I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties.
Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 5 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.
Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.
AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 25, 1866.
A BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS, OF which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Conn. on the 5th of September next, for the examination of volunteer officers who have served not less than two years in the navy for admission into the regular service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.
All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post-office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS. FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. S. M. GRIFFITHS, MEDICAL and Business Medium, No. 61 West Houston-st., cures scrofula and all chronic diseases, in most cases without medicine. Circles every Tuesday evening.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS, JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.
Those having houses to rent for the coming season, or for sale, may find tenants and purchasers by leaving descriptions at this office. Prompt collection of rents.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

SPLENDID COTTON FARM FOR SALE.—A magnificent cotton plantation on the Chattahoochee River, in Russell County, Ala., on the Mobile and Girard Railroad, is offered for sale, at a very low price. The place, 1,540 acres, 750 of which is cotton land, capable of producing nearly a bale of cotton to the acre, or from 30 to 35 bushels corn per acre. The cleared upland is superior, well adapted to cotton, of a deep chocolate soil—1,130 acres cleared, and not over 10 acres waste land in the place; handsomely improved, with a commodious dwelling, all out-buildings necessary, two cotton-gins, and everything complete for carrying on a regular plantation; an orchard of choice fruit, a vineyard, shrubbery, flowers, &c. The location is healthy, water excellent, and accommodation for 150 laborers. The rare combination of health, fertility of soil and facilities for market render this one of the most complete plantations in the South. Rents this year for $17,000, on shares, and scarcely half of the tract cultivated. Price, $65,000, cash. The place will pay for itself in three years, and all expenses beside. Title indisputable. Apply to A. NELSON & CO., Agents, Box No. 726, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SUPERIOR country seat at Montclair, N. J., consisting of 17 acres of ground, a roomy, modern house, in excellent repair, on elevated ground, gardener's cottage, carriage-house and other outbuildings, orchard of standard fruit-trees, vineyard and arbor, well laid-out garden, stocked with the choicest dwarf fruit-trees, &c.; beautiful lawn, with groups of fine ornamental trees and shrubbery—all in the very highest state of cultivation—will be sold, or let for a term of two or three years on reasonable terms to a respectable and responsible party. Gentlemen wishing to secure permanently or temporarily a superior country home, unsurpassed for healthfulness and fine landscape view, within one hour's ride by rail from the City, will find it in their interest to call on the premises on Mr. A. WEISMANN, Montclair, N. J. Particulars may be obtained from G. TALLERMAN & CO., No. 20 Walker-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 25 FEET BROWN-stone house, in 39th-st., near 5th-av., furnished, with immediate possession, and a similar house adjoining unfurnished; possession next May. ALSO, a 22 feet brown-stone four-story house opposite, furnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession.
ALSO—A 25 feet English basement house, in 42d-st., near Broadway; just put in the most perfect order and ready for occupancy, at a low price.
ALSO—For sale, a large number of first and second-class houses in various localities on favorable terms. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOME FOR SUMMER AND Winter for sale on Highland Cove, only five minutes from Valley Depot by plank walk, a new, well-built cottage-house, containing 12 rooms; it has a slate roof; walls filled in with brick; nice piazza, good views, &c.; surroundings first-class; good well, cistern, &c.; price, $8,500; none but parties of good standing need apply; the price is placed low to secure the right neighbor; will be ready for occupancy Oct. 1. Apply to J. S. OTIS, on Highland-av., or A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, HOUSE AND four acres, situated on Scotland-st.; grounds handsomely laid out in lawn and flowers; variety of ornamental trees and shrubbery; house two-story and attic, with two-story wing; broad piazza on south side; good garden stocked with Fall vegetables, fruit trees and berries; stable and gas-house; station, five minutes' walk. For particulars apply on the premises, or by letter to Box No. 729 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER County, a first-class country place, containing six acres of land, large mansion with all necessary outbuildings, garden with a great variety of fruits and flowers, beside a large collection of green-house plants, among the finest in the country; situated three miles north of Central Park, opposite the residence of Lewis G. Morris, Esq. Apply to A. FINDLAY or H. H. CAMMANN, Esq., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, 40 MINUTES from the City, a neat and very convenient cottage house; all the improvements; suitable for a family of eight to ten persons; large fruit and vegetable garden; plenty of shade and ornamental trees; coach-house, stable, barn, fowl-house, &c.; the whole comprising about two acres, and very desirable; the reason for parting with it, its owner going to Europe. For particulars, apply at HENDERSON'S office, No. 73 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY IN NEWARK, with immediate possession; three minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot, and only 30 minutes from New-York; a fine house, containing 10 rooms and good cellar, gas and good water; plenty of fruit; barn, cow-stable and hennery; lot 102 feet on South-st. by 206 feet on New-Jersey Railroad-av. to Thomas-st.; terms easy. For particulars inquire on the premises of A. T. GOODELL, No. 49 South-st.

$6,000.—BRICK FACTORY BUILDINGS, WITH LONG LEASE, FOR SALE CHEAP—For oil works, distillery, brewery, or other business requiring room and steam power, covering four lots, 50 feet front on West 18th and West 19th sts., running through between 10th and 11th avs.; with stationary engine rated fully 20-horse power, newly fitted up in perfect order. Apply to L. S. HOYT, No. 194 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE residence of the late James C. Richmond, on College Hill, within 15 minutes' drive of railroad station, will be sold, with 5 to 30 acres of land, including a fine orchard and vineyard; also, farmer's house, &c. The house is of modern style, 7 years old, and contains 12 rooms. On the grounds are several fine sites for building. Apply to A. B. SMITH, Poughkeepsie, or to I. SEATON, No. 107 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT TO HORTICULTURISTS AND FARMERS.—The celebrated Premium Tennessee Fruit and Nursery Farm of J. W. Dodge, containing 650 acres, at Crossville, county seat Cumberland County, close by contemplated junction of Cincinnati and Chattanooga and Nashville and Knoxville Railroads, and on Nashville and Knoxville post-road, (known as "Pomona,") peremptorily for sale to close estate. For particulars inquire of CLINTON RICE, Attorney, No. 200 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—TWO FARMS FOR SALE—One of 100 acres; 55 good tillable-land, the remainder wood, with good new house and barn, &c.; one of 250 acres, 100 of good tillable land, the remainder good timber, with good house and barn, good fruit and water, 36 miles on Long Island, three miles from depot. For particulars, inquire of J. L. SAUNDERS, No. 23 Bowery, New-York, or F. D. HARNED, 80 Kent-av., Brooklyn.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE A PLEASANT substantial farm-house; 10 rooms, with plenty of fruit and shade, barn, carriage-house, cow-house, &c., and 14 to 50 acres of choice land; good location; ten minutes drive from station; price for buildings and 14 acres, $10,000; extra land, $400 per acre. Address HOMESTEAD, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST RIVER AND BUSHWICK INLET (BROOKLYN, E. D.,) FOR SALE.—An entire block of ground between North 12th and North 13th sts., fronting 23 feet on East River; size, 230x657 feet, with right to fill out 364 feet further into the river. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN., ONE of the most desirable country-seats to be found, containing twenty acres of excellent land, all productive, with large gothic house and good barn and carriage-house, located 1½ miles from depot. For further particulars, inquire of E. K. HAIGHT, with G. W. Moore, Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN WILL AND MUST be sold; that splendid first-class brown-stone front house and lot, not quite 21 feet x 50; lot 100; 4 stories and basement and cellar: it is on the main entrance to the Central Park and will be sold $5,000 below the present cost prices; this is no humbug; immediate possession. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COTTAGE HOUSE, two-story, with ten rooms; good barn; four acres of land; plenty fruit; 1½ miles from Stamford depot, Conn.; will be sold furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately. For particulars inquire of J. L. SAUNDERS, No. 23 Bowery.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES WANTED.—TO MEET THE PRESENT active demand for houses, both to purchase and hire, the undersigned would gratefully receive from owners and agents descriptions and lists of property they may be willing to place on my register.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

CHERRY HILL BUILDING SITES FOR sale cheap and on easy terms; within 8 miles of New-York, fronting on wide avenues and in an elegant neighborhood, with stores, schools and churches in the immediate vicinity. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO.

A BARGAIN.—CHOICE OF THREE NEW, well-built cottages, basements and sub-cellars; gas-pipes in; marble mantels, piazzas, &c.; lot 16x100; near steam and horse cars, at Melrose; price $4,000 each. Apply to DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, Harlem Railroad.

A SPLENDID FARM OR COUNTRY residence, near New-Brunswick, at a sacrifice; 70 acres choice land and well fenced; large new modern buildings, would cost to build $8,000; must be seen; only $11,000. PETTIT & FRAZEE, 171 Broadway, Room 2.

MURRAY HILL LOTS.—FOR SALE, TWO lots on 37th-st., between Madison and Park avs., ready for immediate improvement; cellars dry and connected with sewer. Will be sold low. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story basement house, centrally located; now rents for $1,000; price $7,000. For particulars inquire of WM. A. READ, butter-stand Nos. 51 and 55 Centre Market, New-York, before 1 P. M.

AN ELEGANT PROPERTY, NEW, CONvenient and desirable in all particulars, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Terms favorable.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 26TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., a large building covering five lots of ground, lately used as a packing-house; suitable for brewery, manufactory, stables, or any business requiring large space. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT ON the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 60th-st.; 4 stories brown stone; will be sold very low with immediate possession. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, with the furniture; location one of the best; house 25x50; lot half the block. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,607 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, centrally located, with a 50-horse engine and boilers complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS NEW brown-stone house; immediate possession. Inquire on premises, No. 98 60th-st., east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS, WITH TWO FRAME houses, on the west side of 3d-av., between 108th and 109th sts. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

A DELIGHTFUL PROCESS—EXTRACTION of teeth by laughing gas; no extra charge where others are inserted; at No. 216 6th-av., near 14th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.
H. DRAPER..........DIRECTOR.
NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
Unavoidable postponement of Verdi's Opera
IL TROVATORE to FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, when it will be produced with the following great cast:
I'A BOSCHETTI, Leonora;
Mlle. DE GEBELE, Azucena;
Signor TAMARO, Manrico;
Signor ORLANDINI, Di Luna;
Signor ROSA, Conductor.
Prices of admission: Balcony Boxes, $1 50; Parquette $1; Dress Circle, 75 cts.; Gallery, 30 cts.; Proscenium Boxes, $8 and $10. Seats can be secured without extra charge at the box office and at Beer & Schirmer's.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
C. W. TAYLEURE..........Manager.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Sept. 10 and 11,
DAN BRYANT
AS
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
for two nights, the piece produced with its
GREAT WALLACK'S THEATRE CAST,
music, dances, auxiliaries, &c., exactly as given at Wallack's Theatre, including, of course,
THE GREAT 'RUCTION JIG.
Box sheet now open. Prices of admission, 75c.; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, 30c.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,
STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.
The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MME. RISTORI.
Director..........J. GRAU.
Stockholders desiring to retain their respective boxes or seats for the RISTORI SEASON of EIGHTEEN NIGHTS are requested to notify the Director prior to the opening of the public subscription on the 12th inst., viz., by 3 P. M., on the 11th inst., at the Ristori Administration, No. 652 Broadway, Chickering & Sons.
Subscription nights Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN the mountains, 3 miles from Tarrytown, will make liberal arrangements for the Fall and Winter with one or two first-class families with the view of sharing expenses of housekeeping; only parties of refinement need answer. The mansion is surrounded by a park of 40 acres, contains all modern improvements; gas, horses and carriages, cows, &c., &c. For further particulars address B. BARNARD, Post-office, Tarrytown.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, completely furnished, to a small family for one year, with the privilege of boarding the owner and family, consisting of four persons; location near Broadway and St. James Hotel; best of references must be furnished as to character and responsibility. Address, with real name, D. W., Station G.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A PLEASANT house in West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., well furnished, in perfect order, will be rented, with all its contents, to a responsible private family, for six months or longer. Price $500 per month. Address R. B., Box No. 2,719 Post-office.

TO LET—FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS, THE large, convenient and completely furnished English basement house No. 161 West 23d-st., owned by Henry Van Schaick, now in Europe. Rent $6,000 per annum. Apply to PHILIP REYNOLDS, No. 69 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON 33D-ST.—THE owner would rent his house, four-story and fully furnished, in complete order, to a responsible private family, with immediate possession. Apply to HUMPHRYS & MATHEWS, No. 724 Broadway.

TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A pleasantly situated second floor, containing five rooms, gas and water. Call at No. 71 West 45th-st., northwest corner. A rare chance for a party wishing to commence housekeeping at once.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WITH furniture complete, on Murray Hill; immediate possession. Also, an unfurnished English basement house. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—A BASEMENT IN MONTGOMERY-st., Jersey City. Rent, $25 a month. Also an office. Inquire at No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. JOHN PRINGLE.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE English basement to private family only; furniture and condition unsurpassed. Inquire at the house, No. 45 West 31st-st.

TO LET—A ROOM, BEDROOM AND PANTRY in house No. 30 Stanton-st., to one person; can be seen only on Thursday. References required.

A FEW CHOICE NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to let, to gentlemen. No. 129 West 44th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

OFFICE NO. 180 BROADWAY, TO LET. Apply as above.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private family, a furnished parlor and bedroom, with conveniences for housekeeping on same floor; rent $25 per month in advance; unexceptional reference given. Address DRY GOODS, Box 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, BEtween 9th and 15th sts., near Broadway; rent not to exceed $2,000 per year. Possession must be given at once. Apply to C. O. PHELPS, No. 1,132 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE within an hour's ride of the City. Address, stating terms, &c., J. H. TIEMANN, No. 240 Pearl-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 58 WEST 23RD-STREET.
Families and single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms with board. Reference required.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITAble for gentlemen and their wives; also rooms in suites; a pleasant room without board. No. 34 West 29th-st. Dinner at 6.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—A PRIvate family will let an entire floor, with exclusive use of bath, &c., with private parlor and private table, from Oct. 1, or sooner if required, to a small family; everything first-class; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 2,793 Post-office, for three days.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, child (5 years old) and servant; will want two or three rooms well furnished and first-class table; location between 14th and 42d sts. and 4th and 6th avs. For accommodations that will please a liberal price will be paid. Address K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH first-class private table, may be obtained for families or parties of gentlemen, in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address R., Box No. 1,604 Post-office. Highest references required.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY OF THREE adults, without servants, want board for the Winter; require the use of a parlor and two bed-rooms; prefer arranging with a private family. Address C., Box. No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WOULD like board in a private family, or where there are few boarders. Address, stating terms and other particulars, BUSINESS, Box No. 175 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A SECOND STORY front room, with board, to two single gentlemen; house situated between Fort Green and Clinton-av.; references exchanged. Address C. H. W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FOUR ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, TO LET—With private table, at No. 62 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference required.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms, well furnished, for four persons, in a private house, with or without board. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

NO. 50 WEST 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., an elegant parlor; also, other rooms handsomely furnished to let, with first-class board. References.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a suite of rooms, on second floor, with board; references required. Address L. M. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AN ENTIRE SECOND STORY, CONSISTING of four rooms handsomely furnished, to let with first-class board in a private family. Inquire at No. 35 West 18th-st.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken. Address, stating location and terms, C. L., Box No. 1,469 Post-office.

BOARD AND AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED entire second floor can be had on Murray Hill; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

THE FAMILY LIVING AT NO. 106 West 32d-st., near Broadway, would accommodate a small family or a few single gentlemen. References exchanged.

WITHOUT BOARD—FOUR ROOMS. FURnished, on second floor, in suites or together. No. 54 East 23d-st.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE BOARD in a respectable private family, near corner of Laurens and Canal sts. Address A. L., Station L.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FLOOR THREE rooms deep at No. 66 East 17th-st.; private table if desired.

ROOMS TO RENT—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 54 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FALL OR WINter at a farm-house near railroad station, 30 miles from New-York; excellent accommodations on reasonable terms. Apply to E. M. CONDON, Chappaqua, Westchester County, or at No. 335 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 27.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD AT SUMMIT, N. J., one hour from New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad; house three minutes' walk from depot. Those desiring a pleasant home address Mrs. WM. B. TOUGHTON.

ON THE SEASHORE, IN A PRIVATE family, handsome rooms, with superior table. Apply to L. KERSTEN, at Bath, New-Utrecht, L. I.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open until the 1st of October; rooms can be engaged at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph to the hotel; rooms with fire and gas.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

DENTISTRY.

ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.—TEETH EXtracted without extra charge, under nitrous oxide, where others are inserted. Sets of rubber teeth with plumpers, to restore the rotundity of the face, light and durable. Plumpers made to old sets of teeth on short notice. Elegant sets from $10 to $15, at 216 6th-av., near 14th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE
NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMATIC COMPANY.
AFTERNOON AT 2,
J. Howard Payne's celebrated Drama of
THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
Characters by the full talented company.
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
the great sensational drama, in three acts, of
THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE.
Possessing the most absorbing interest, abounding in situations which are ingenious and surprising, culminating in a series of the
MOST STARTLING EFFECTS.
Previous to the drama,
Miss FANNY TURNER, Female Drummer.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS and OTHER AFRICAN ANIMALS,
NUMBERING OVER 3 000 SPECIMENS,
slain by this intrepid Hunter during
FIFTEEN YEARS' HUNTING IN AFRICA.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
contains portraits of all the Union Generals.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces that this establishment will open for the season on
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10, 1866.
The sale of secured seats will commence at the Box-office on
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Particulars in future advertisements.

BILLIARDS.
THE GRAND TOURNAMENT OF THE
STATE AND PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONS
is now being played at the
HIPPOTHEATRON, 14TH-ST.,
The seances commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the evening.
Besides the champions Messrs. PHELAN, TIEMAN McDEVITT, GOLDTHWAIT, CAHILL, JOSEPH DION, Champion of America,
and other leading experts, will play.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE—NOS. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel. BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. First week of DICK SANDS and TIM HAYS in their great Champion Challenge Clog Trial Dance. CROWDED HOUSES! Brilliant success of W. S. and J. H. Budworth and the new company in a diversified programme of rare excellence. Admission 50 and 35 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They can not fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this City, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Mme. RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. (See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.)

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866: "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholic, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.
Agents in New-York, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st., and HENRY SMITH, No. 37 Nassau-st.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse. &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES MAY RELY ON DR. POWERS' FRENCH FLUID—And on nothing else. Removes obstruction, from whatever cause. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWER'S unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 60 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MR. STUART
has sincere pleasure in announcing that he has been enabled to induce
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who has just closed a Summer engagement unequaled for
BRILLIANCY AND DURATION,
to appear for
EIGHT NIGHTS
EIGHT NIGHTS
more, previous to his departure from New-York, in a series of those delightful representations which his genius has created.
To afford an opportunity to his friends and admirers to see him in as many as possible of
THE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS
with which his
NAME AND FAME
are identified, the pieces will, as far as practicable, be nightly changed.
This series of performances must be
THE LAST
which Mr. BROUGHAM can present this season in New-York, and will offer to many who have been unable during the Summer to witness his performances to see this great artist in a variety of his own creations.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 7,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 7,
he will appear in the latest of those creations as
RODERICK O'DONNELL,
in his own Irish drama of
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
presented with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
and
A POWERFUL CAST.
☞ Speaking of this performance, the world-renowned Irish boy,
MILES O'REILLY,
says:
"In his portraiture of Irishmen, John Brougham is what he portrays, and holds the mirror up to Nature with a fidelity which is marvelous, considering the provocations of the situation; for who but an artist of genius can define the delicate bounds which divide the naturally grotesque and the artificially comic Irishry, as it really is, and the caricatures drawn of it by clumsy Patites? What bathos is to pathos, caricature is to comedy. Now Brougham is imbued with the true genius of comedy. Even where the parts are of low comedy, his acting of them is of high comedy—so high, indeed, that he relieves the Irishman of the stage from all the grossness with which inartistic comedians overload him. Brougham has done more than any man we know now to humanize the conception of the Irishman, so that in his personations he never degenerates into a clod, but under every circumstance retains a characteristic sense of individuality, so striking that he can never be mistaken for aught other than an Irishman; but at the same time so ingenious that, while he amuses the public by his pranks, he never forfeits their affection, or loses his hold upon their esteem."
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..........Director.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 7,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in Dion Boucicault's Drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE;
Or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
FOUNDED ON
WASHINGTON IRVING'S BEAUTIFUL STORY.
New scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong. Descriptive music by Thomas Baker, Esq., and Mr. Revere.
The cast embracing Messrs. Stoddart, C. Peters, Barron, M. C. Daly, Hind, Sinclair, Mrs. Saunders and Miss Kate Newton.
Seats can be secured from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 8,
THE GRAND MATINEE, commencing at 2 o'clock.
THE GRAND MATINEE, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Representation of the gorgeous spectacle
THE ICE WITCH,
THE ICE WITCH,
with the Charming Fairy Stars,
THE WEBB SISTERS.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS
AND ALL THE STAR FEATURES.
Admission to all parts of the house for the Matinee, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Managers..........LEWIS BAKER and MARK SMITH
THIS EVENING
THREE NEW PIECES,
THE DEBUTANTE
in which Lewis Baker and Mrs. Gomersal will appear.
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET—BURLESQUE
Mark Smith and Company.
To conclude with
LOLA MONTEZ.
Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL, Mrs. WOOD and COMPANY.
In preparation, with additions, rewritten and reconstructed,
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST—BURLESQUE.
Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents.
Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Balcony Chairs, $1.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........J. W. LINGARD.
BENEFIT OF HENRIETTA IRVING,
On which occasion the popular actor,
MR. E. EDDY,
has kindly volunteered, and will appear as CHARLES DE MOOR, in the tragedy of
THE ROBBERS.
With the comedy of
KATERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Katherine..........HENRIETTA IRVING.
Petruchio..........Mr. E. EDDY.
POOR JOHN SMIDT.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING,
G. L. FOX, C. K. FOX,
Wm. Marden, Mr. and Mrs. Rynar, Linyard, Miss E. Reynolds.
SIX YEARS AFTER;
Or, THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S WIFE.
A new drama. First time in this country.
THREE GREEN MEN.
A brilliant company in the above pieces.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THEO. THOMAS'
81st POPULAR ORCHESTRAL
GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME:
1. March—"Dresden Singer Festival"..........Hamm
2. Overture—"Vestalin"..........Spontini
3. Waltz—"Die Werber"..........Lanner
4. Grand Selection—"L'Africaine"..........Meyerbeer
5. Overture—"Faust"..........Spohr
6. Allegretto, } from the 7th Symphony..........Beethoven
7. Scherza, }
8. Grand Fantasie—"Tannhauser"..........Wagner
9. Overture—"Child of the Regiment"..........Donizetti
10. Waltz—"Schwarzbiatt'l aus'm Weanerwald"..........Fahrbach
11. Selection—"Jewess"..........Halevy
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
FRIDAY, Sept. 7.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
HANLON BROTHERS.
GRAND CURRICULUM.
Testimonial entertainments to the amateur Gymnasts of the City of New-York. 100 medals will be awarded to the best amateur Gymnasts; also the Hanlon Brothers' versatile Company in their great acts.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY, Sept. 10, the HANLON BROTHERS open at the Brooklyn Athenæum.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SACRED CONCERTS.
SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1866,
FULL ORCHESTRA,
in a magnificent programme, under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS.
Last appearance of
Messrs. CAMPBELL and CASTLE,
the favorite vocalists.
G. W. COLBY, Accompanyist.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1866.
ADOLPH NEUENDORFF,
Conducting the grand German Opera Company, has the honor to announce
ONE GRAND SACRED CONCERT
OF
VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL SACRED AND CLASSIC MUSIC SELECTED FROM
Beethoven, *Mozart*,
Meyerbeer, *Mohring*,
Marchener, *Mercadante*,
Von Weber and *Rossini*.
For which purpose he has engaged
THE OLYMPIC THEATRE FOR SUNDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9, 1866.
The names of the artistes engaged, together with the programme of great excellence, will appear in future announcement.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.
OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON.
GRAND TROT FOR A PURSE OF $1,500,
BETWEEN GEORGE WILKES AND LADY THORN,
ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.
The above-named famous horses will trot for a purse of $1,500, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.
J. Crook's br. s. GEORGE WILKES.
D. Pfifer's b. m. LADY THORN.
These horses were never finer than they are now, and a great desire to have them brought together, on the Fashion Course, having been expressed by the public, I offered two purses of $1,500 each conditioned upon their acceptance. I am now glad to be able to say that the horses have entered. The date of the wagon trot will be announced hereafter. George Wilkes and Lady Thorn have trotted four races together this year. They have been very close, finely contested events, the stallion winning two and the mare two.
A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 11½, 1½ and 2½. The boat leaves James-slip ferry at 2 P. M., and 34th-st. every five minutes. The Astoria ferry is running regular from 92d-st. throughout the day.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—$75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

THE ESTEY ORGAN, WITH THE CELEBRATED Vox Humana Attachment, and other improvements. "Get the best." GEO. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

A ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT PIANO FOR $100; good second-hand for $50. Pianos to let or sold on installments, at the manufactory, No. 143 East 23d-st., near 3d.av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Upon his return from Europe, about Sept. 15, Mr. Dodworth will be at the Academy on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 to 12 A. M., for the purpose of meeting those who would like to place their children under his charge. Classes will commence about the first of October.
Mr. FRANK DODWORTH will return at the same time, and will commence his classes in Brooklyn about the same time as above.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

great State of Michigan, yesterday, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, put in nomination ANDREW JOHNSON for king of this country. I will read.

Mr. HAMILTON read the dispatch in yesterday's paper relating to the President's visit to the Northwest. On reading that part of Mr. SEWARD's speech inquiring whether the audience desired Mr. JOHNSON for King or President, loud cries of "Nary one" were heard from all parts of the Convention.

A DELEGATE—No, Sir. We'd see ANDY JOHNSON three hundred and sixty-five degrees into hell, with BILL SEWARD and MONTGOMERY BLAIR on top of him, first.

EDUCATION.

A delegate from Missouri offered a resolution which was referred, declaring it to be the duty of the Government to see to it that the children of the country received a loyal education.

MISS DICKINSON ADDRESSES THE MEMBERS.

A delegate from Louisiana rose and said that Miss ANNA DICKINSON was to make a speech to-day, and he thought the Convention could listen to her now.

Cries of "No, no."

The CHAIR—Oh, after we adjourn will do for that.

Mr. FOWLER, of Tennessee, moved that the Convention take a recess to hear the speech of Miss DICKINSON. The motion was negatived.

A DELEGATE—I move that we adjourn *sine die.*

A DELEGATE—I move we adjourn to meet at 6 o'clock, when we can hear the reports of the Committee on Unreconstructed States.

A resolution of thanks to the officers of the Convention was adopted.

Mr. FOWLER—I move that the Convention adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The motion was negatived.

A resolution of thanks to the Union League of Philadelphia was adopted.

A delegate renewed the motion to adjourn till to-morrow at 10 o'clock. After discussion the Convention adjourned to meet at 6 o'clock P. M. The members were then addressed by Miss ANNA DICKINSON.

EVENING SESSION.

At the session to-night only about forty delegates were present.

A MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. BROWNLOW stated that the Convention had now been in session four days, and many of the delegates had left after the harmonious action of the Convention. He therefore moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die.*

A delegate moved that the vote be taken by States.

A delegate asked whether it was in order to adjourn *sine die* without a quorum.

A motion to lay Mr. BROWNLOW's motion on the table was made and negatived.

Mr. WURMOUTH, of Louisiana, said he supposed the object of the motion to adjourn *sine die* was to cut off the report of the Committee on the non-reconstructed States, because the Border State men were afraid of impartial suffrage. He would say that the delegates from the non-reconstructed States would hear that report, and he was authorized to say that impartial suffrage would be a part of it.

Mr. CRESWELL suggested that as the Convention had performed the labors for which it had assembled, it would be well to allow an adjournment *sine die,* so that the Border State men might return to their homes. If the delegates from the non-reconstructed States desired to adopt an address, they could meet to-morrow and do so.

The motion to adjourn *sine die* was renewed, and the previous question was called upon it.

Mr. HAMILTON appealed to the Convention not to press the motion to adjourn *sine die.* The object of the Convention was to present to the country the true condition of the unreconstructed States. The Convention had already yielded too much to the Border States. It was well known that it was not originally intended for the Border States to participate in the Convention. [Applause.] It was of more importance to the country to have the business of the Convention well done than to have one more or less of Congressmen elected belonging to a particular party.

Mr. CRESWELL asked leave to make an explanation.

Mr. HAMILTON declined to yield the floor, and continued his remarks, appealing to the Convention not to force an adjournment. There was once a statesman from Maryland who would not be afraid to face an issue of this kind—HENRY WINTER DAVIS. [Great applause.] If the Maryland delegates in this Convention did not wish to continue in the Convention, let them go home, and he (Mr. HAMILTON) would follow them and tell their constituents how they had behaved.

MOTION TO ADJOURN WITHDRAWN.

Mr. BROWNLOW rose to withdraw his motion to adjourn *sine die.* Before doing so he would make an explanation. He had not made the motion at the request of the Maryland delegation or any other delegation. It had been said that he (BROWNLOW) was afraid of the negro suffrage. He never had held a doubtful position on any question, and he had no hesitation in saying he was for negro suffrage. He would rather be elected to an office by loyal negroes than disloyal whites. He would rather associate with loyal negroes in private life, than with white rebels. He would rather be buried in a negro grave-yard than in a rebel grave-yard, and if he had to go to hell or heaven after death, he would rather go with negroes than with rebels. He withdrew his motion to adjourn *sine die.*

THE COMMITTEE ON NON-RECONSTRUCTED STATES.

A delegate moved that the report of the Committee on non-reconstructed States be received and printed, with the statement that it is the action of the non-reconstructed States alone.

Mr. BOREMAN, of Westt Virginia, said that it was understood in his State that no other issue than that between Congress and the President was to be made in this Convention. He felt that if this Convention adopted the dogma of negro suffrage, the Republican Party was gone and gone for ever. [Cries of No! No!] He knew the temper of his people. He hoped the Convention would adjourn, and that if the non-reconstructed States desired to have a Convention afterward they could do so.

Gen. ROGERS, of Arkansas, claiming to be the only actual delegate from that State, notified the reporters that, regarding the work of the Convention to be concluded, he retired from the Convention, and would take no further part in its proceedings.

Judge KELLEY, of Philadelphia, desired it to be known that his absence from the meeting of the Convention to-day was caused by the death last night of his brother-in-law at his (the Judge's) house.

A resolution was offered that the Committee on the non-reconstructed States shall make their report, which shall be printed for the information of the country; but that action in the Convention on that report shall be confined to delegates from the non reconstructed States.

The above was adopted, and the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

WORKING OF THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION—SOMETHING LIKE A SPLIT.

The question which has been anticipated—the dangerous quicksand of the Southern Loyalists' Convention—culminated this evening in a virtual split. The address and resolutions reported in the morning session having been adopted, and the other business having been disposed of, the delegations from the Border States—Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia—desired to secure an adjournment *sine die.* That motion was made by Gov. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee. It immediately created quite a storm in the Convention, the delegates from the non-reconstructed States denouncing it as a species of infidelity to them.

Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, made a strong appeal against the adjournment, reminding the delegates from the Border States that their admission was only a matter of courtesy, and charging that that courtesy was now being badly requited. He charged, also, that the idea which the Marylanders had was the desire to avoid responsibility for the principle of impartial suffrage, which the Gulf States desired to incorporate in their address.

Finally, after considerable debate, a compromise was arrived at, which was that the Committee on the Unreconstructed States should to-morrow report their platform and address; that the delegates from those States should alone discuss or vote upon them; and that such platform and address should be incorporated and published with the regular proceedings.

This understanding having been arrived at, the Convention at 8 P. M. adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE BORDER STATES RETIRE.

It is understood that the Maryland and other Border State delegations will take no further part in the proceedings.

The delegate from Arkansas, Gen. ROGERS, also retired on the same ground.

Burning of the Union League House in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 7—12:45 A. M.

The Union League House caught fire in the laundry about midnight. It will be entirely destroyed.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT

Arrival of President Johnson and Party.

They Attend and Assist in the Ceremonies.

The Masonic Fraternity have the Post of Honor.

Extraordinary Outpouring of the People.

Laying of the Corner-Stone by the Masonic Grand Officers.

The Oration by Major-General John A. Dix.

Remarks by President Johnson and Secretary Seward.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 6.

Twenty-five thousand American citizens, of all shades of society, were present in this city to-day, to participate in the imposing ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of a shaft designed to perpetuate the memory of STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS, the great statesman, orator and patriot.

The preparations for the ceremony were completed last evening, and the corner-stone was laid.

The Post-office, Custom-house, United States Depository, all the banks in the city, and many of the leading business houses were closed during the day.

THE GROUNDS.

The grounds upon which the monument of DOUGLAS has been erected, and where the ceremonies were conducted this morning, are situated about three miles from the Court-house in a south-easterly direction. They are near the site lately occupied by the soldiers' camp. This spot is called "Fairview," but is better known as "Douglas-place." Lake Michigan washes the margin of the ground. This is considered one of the most beautiful spots around the city. Instead of representing a flat and naked view, the whole neighborhood is densely wooded and the ground hilly and sloping gradually down to the edge of the lake. It is a spot peculiarly fitted for the purpose to which it has been consecrated to-day.

THE SCENE.

The citizens and visitors of Chicago have never seen such a magnificent sight as that presented this morning. At the east side of the grounds and facing the monument was erected a very large elevated platform, with rows of seats raised one above the other, and calculated to accommodate about 8,000 persons. The charge for the privilege of occupying a seat upon this platform was fixed at $3 for each person, and as train after train of cars upon the Illinois Central Railroad arrived at the grounds and discharged their living crowds, the space was gradually filled up among the seats until not a single available six inches of room could be seen occupied. Between the stand above alluded to and the monument is situated the grave of DOUGLAS. Surrounding the grave are portions of the fence which was erected at the time of the interment of the great statesman. The greater part of the fence has been carried away from time to time by visitors to the grave, as mementoes.

The fence was made the foundation for a very fine and ornamental four-side structure, built archwise, and supported upon four columns, each thirty feet high. Each arch at top was draped in black cloth, surmounted with evergreens. Festoons of flowers, evergreens and United States flags, urns containing flowers, &c., were happily disposed at various portions of the structure. Upon a dais draped in mourning, and erected immediately over the grave, was placed a bust of DOUGLAS, executed in white marble, while from the immediate centre of the structure was suspended a gold star, which hung within a few feet above the bust, presenting a very beautiful effect. The portion of the monument now erected had a platform constructed upon its surface, over which a large national flag was suspended, forming a magnificent canopy. Tables and chairs for the use of the principal officiating persons were placed upon the platform, while in one corner reposed the stone which was to play such a prominent feature in the day's ceremonies.

On one side of the monument was erected another platform, for the use of reporters, invited guests and various committees. South of the grounds rises the Soldier's Home, a fine white brick five-story structure. To-day festoons of flags were hung from window to window, while the veterans who are sheltered within its friendly walls were dressed in their best holiday attire. It was a noticeable fact that nearly all those who were at the windows have lost either arms or legs, and in some instances both, several being obliged to occupy wheeling chairs, as they were unable to move about unaided. Frequently with loud cheers they testified their respect for the memory of the statesman to whom the day is consecrated.

Old Michigan smiled serenely upon the proceedings. Hardly a ripple ruffled the smooth, blue sheet of water, except those which were created by hundreds of pleasure-seekers in boats.

The police arrangements were perfect, and in spite of the vast concourse, order and discipline pervaded throughout. In short, the scene was one of rare magnificence and beauty.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The procession moved to the monument grounds this morning about 10 o'clock, in the following order:

Section of Police.
Chief Marshal, David A. Gage, Esq.
L. P. Bradley, Philip Wadsworth, J. C. Hilton, Col. John Mason Loomis, Aids.

FIRST DIVISION.

Band.
Masonic Fraternity.
Grand Marshal, Gen. A. C. Ducat and Aids.

SECOND DIVISION.

Band.
Gen. Mann and Aids.
President of the United States.
Orator of the Day.
Mayor Rice and Wm. H. Seward in first carriage.
Cabinet and other Distinguished Guests in carriages.
United States Army Officers.
Gen. Grant, Gen. Rawlings, Gen. Meade and Staff, Gen. Steadman, Gen. Rousseau, Gen. Custer, Gen Jeff. C. Davis, Gen. Crook, Gen. G. H. Thomas, in carriages.
United States Navy Officers.
Admiral Farragut, Admiral Radford, Lieut. McKinley, Members of Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of Illinois, in carriages.
Citizens and Committee of Arrangements, on foot.
Common Council of Chicago, Mayors and Councils of Sister Cities, on foot.

THIRD DIVISION.

Band.
Maj. C. H. Dyer.
Twenty-third and Seventy-second Regiments, Illinois Volunteers.
Division Marshal, David Walsh; Aid, John A. Moore.
Hibernian Benevolent Society.
French Benevolent Society.
United Sons of Erin.
Union National Society of Italians.
Father Matthew Temperance Society.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Band.
Edmund Crossfield, Marshal.
Trades Unions of Chicago.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Band.
Charles Alexander Kadish, Marshal.
Bohemian Sclavonic Society.
Sclavonska Lipa.
Sclavonian Brotherhood.
Protestant St. Werzelous Society.
Catholic Local Turners Society.
Alahoe Singers Society.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Band.
Andrew Schall, Marshal.
Sharpshooters.
Union Singing Association.
German Turnverein.
Butchers Association.
Citizens generally.

MOVING.

At a little past 10 o'clock the immense procession commenced the march toward the grave of the honored statesman. The appearance of the *cortège* as it moved along was truly grand. All along the line of march the streets were thronged with people, who had gathered at all available points of observation to view the spectacle. Buildings of various kinds, including business blocks and private residences, were handsomely and appropriately decorated with flags, wreaths, mottoes and, in numerous instances, portraits of the lamented DOUGLAS were conspicuously displayed.

The procession necessarily moved slowly, but this seemed to enhance rather than to detract from the grandeur of its appearance. It was a quarter past 12 when the van of the procession reached the main entrance to the grounds. This entrance is at the south side of the grounds, fronting on Douglas-place. The opening, which is about 25 feet in width, was spanned by a beautiful arch, made of evergreens surmounted by the Stars and Stripes.

APPROACHING THE GROUNDS.

As the procession drew near the grounds the vast crowds gathered within and around the inclosure were at the height of expectancy, looking outward from the grounds, eager to catch a glance of the grand spectacle and to see the President and other celebrities who were expected. Outside the grounds the crowds cheered lustily as the carriages containing the President and suite passed along.

AT THE ENTRANCE

a delegation of Knight Templars stood in open order, admitting the bony of the procession to pass between their lines. At this junction the barricade erected on the west side of the inclosure was removed, and the immense crowd of visitors rushed in, so that in a few moments the grounds were densely filled with human beings. Every available foot of space was occupied. The first movement that attracted universal attention was the entrance of the

PRESIDENTIAL PARTY,

who passed in on foot, and were loudly cheered. They were preceded by the orator of the day, Gen. DIX, the Committee of Arrangements, and Mayor RICE. President JOHNSON and Secretary SEWARD walked together arm in arm. Then came Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT. Then followed Postmaster-General RANDALL, Secretary WELLES, Gens. CUSTER, ROUSSEAU, MEADE, STEEDMAN and others, distinguished guests, military and civilian. These gentlemen quickly ascended the speakers' stand, and the interesting ceremonies of

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE

commenced. The first in the course of the proceedings were a few appropriate and eloquent remarks by Mayor RICE. The Masonic Grand Master of Illinois, J. R. GWIN, then appeared in front of the stand and delivered a short, touching and eloquent address, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the illustrious deceased, and spoke of the Masonic Order at some length. After this the Grand Chaplain of the Masonic Order invoked the Divine blessing upon the ceremony. During the course of the prayer almost every one of the thousands who were present stood with his head uncovered, and a solemn stillness reigned among the vast concourse.

At the conclusion of the prayer, the Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer of the Masonic Order, M. M. NOISE, proceeded to deposit in the cavity of the stone left for this purpose the customary coins, documents and other mementoes of the present time.

At this stage of the proceedings a salute was fired from the guns of the United States revenue cutter *Andy Johnson,* which was lying at anchor in the lake, a short distance from the grounds. After the mementoes had been placed in their proper place, one of the bands played a solemn dirge, and whilst the strains of sacred music were floating on the air the corner-stone was lowered into its future resting place. It was settled into position by means of ropes and tackling, which had been erected for the purpose.

THE ORATION.

At the close of these interesting ceremonies Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, Orator of the Day, was introduced by Mayor RICE, and delivered the following oration.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The scene in which we are actors to-day, with all its surrounding circumstances and accompanying recollections, has no parallel in this or any other age. We are assembled within the confines of a city numbering over 200,000 inhabitants, distant 1,000 miles from the ocean, where 34 years ago nothing was seen but an unbroken expanse of prairie on the one side, and the outspread waters of Lake Michigan on the other—both extending far beyond the compass of the sight; nothing heard but the voice of the great inland sea from the sands on which its waves were breaking, or the more unwelcome voices of the savage tribes who roamed over these majestic plains. Where, within half the span of an ordinary life there was one vast solitude, all is full of activity and progress and the treasures of a polished civilization. Industry and the arts display their stores with a bounteousness which might well be mistaken for the accumulated surpluses of centuries; science is teaching the truths which have been developed by the researches of the past, and enlarging the boundaries of human knowledge by new discoveries; education is universally diffused; and, above all, the temples which religion has reared to the service of God, from every precinct and almost every street of the city point their spires to heaven, as it were in acknowledgment of the merciful protection under which it has triumphed over all the obstacles to its growth, and become strong and self-reliant and prosperous. Fellow-citizens, in no other country of the present, in no age of the past, could such a miracle of civilization have been wrought! And this great city and this great West, of which it is by comparison but an inconsiderable part, have poured out the tens of thousands who stand around me, in a mass so extended that no human voice could reach your outer ranks. You have come here to render the homage of your respect to the memory of one who rose among you to the highest eminence for talent and for successful labor in your service. And the Chief Magistrate of the Union, who, in the council chambers of the nation, stood side by side with him in the darkest hour of its peril, and espoused with equal zeal and eloquence the cause of their common country, when other men with hearts less stout and faith less constant, quailed before the impending storm, has come to join with you in this act of posthumous honor to an honest, courageous and patriotic statesman cut off in the fullness of his strength, his usefulness and his fame. Where or when has such a concurrence of circumstances existed to inspire one with great thoughts, and yet to make him, by their very greatness, despair of giving them appropriate utterance? No one need look out of his own breast for the impulse which has gathered so vast a multitude together—a multitude which no other sun shall ever see reassembled. It is one of the strongest feelings of our nature to desire to perpetuate the memory of those who, from ties of blood, familiar associations or valuable services, have become dear to us, and, by the will of God, have been separated from us forever. There are thousands within the reach of my voice who have been made painfully conscious of this instinct by the bereavements which the unhappy domestic conflict just ended has visited upon them. When the burden of grief lies heavy on the heart, it is the first impulse of our nature to prolong the rememberance, to grave into the solid stone which shall endure when we have perished, some appropriate thought, or it may be the simple names, of those we have loved and lost. Kindred to these tributes of affection is the debt of gratitude which a whole community, represented here in countless numbers, has assembled to discharge by the erection of a monument suited in its proportions to the great qualities of him whom it is to commemorate—to lay the foundation of the structure which is to be piled up, stone upon stone, from the earth beneath our feet into the sky above us, and thus to symbolize the eminence to which he rose by his genius and his transcendent public services, above the plane of elevation, where the great mass of his cotemporaries stood and toiled and struggled in the hard battle of life. Thirty-three years ago, the year after Chicago was founded, a crowd of people were assembled at Winchester, in Scott County, in this State, to attend a sale of valuable property. When it was about to commence a clerk was wanted to keep the accounts, and no one could be found who was willing to undertake the service. At this moment a youth, slender in person and feeble in health, who had come on foot from a neighboring town, joined the assembled crowd. He was at once singled out by the salesman as one competent to the service, and at his urgent solicitation, and tempted no doubt by the offer of two dollars a day, the youthful stranger accepted it. The sale occupied three days, and before it was ended he had won all hearts by his intelligence, his promptitude, his frankness and his urbanity. It was a general judgment that a young man of so much promise should not be permitted to leave the neighborhood. A school was provided for him, and thus as a clerk and a teacher, a stranger, without friends and without means, not 21 years of age, relying on the talents God had given him, on an industry which never wearied, and a courage which never wavered, STEAHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS entered upon the great field of his labor in the West. It cannot be doubted that among a people battling with the hardships of a new country the favorable impression which his first appearance had made was confirmed by a knowledge of the difficulties he had overcome in preparing himself for active life. There was no romance in his early years. His youth was the history of hard work, and of a perpetual struggle to cultivate the talents of which he must have become conscious in his boyhood. He was born in Brandon, Vt., on the 23d of April, 1813. On the first of July ensuing, his father died suddenly while holding his infant son in his arms. The first fifteen years of his life was passed on a farm, with such advantages of instruction as the district school afforded. Having no other means of education he apprenticed himself to a carpenter, and worked two years at his trade, but was compelled to abandon it for want of physical strength. He returned to his native town, entered an academy, and devoted himself to classical studies for a year. He then removed to Canandaigua, in New-York, and remained there three years, continuing his classical studies, and for a portion of the time studying the law. In all these phases of his youth he evinced the same intelligence and the same energy which distinguished his later years. As an apprentice to a carpenter he displayed a remarkable genius for mechanics, and, had not nature marked him out for eminence in another sphere of action, he might have become one of the distinguished architects of the country. In his classical and legal studies he exhibited the same capacity for distinction, and while engaged in the study of the law he completed, to use the language of his biographer, "nearly the entire collegiate course in most of the various branches required of a graduate in our best universities." He is next seen as a clerk in a lawyer's office in Cleveland, Ohio; then traveling in the West in pursuit of employment, stopping at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Jacksonville, and at last making his appearance at Winchester, and commencing, in the manner already described, his great career of usefulness and distinction. There is nothing more touching than his brief address to the people of Winchester, when he visited that place in 1858, after having become distinguished in the councils of the nation. "Twenty-five years ago," he said, "I entered this town on foot, with my coat upon my arm, without an acquaintance within a thousand miles, and without knowing where I could get money to pay a week's board. Here I made the first $6 I ever earned in my life, and obtained the first regular occupation that I ever pursued. For the first time in my life I felt that the responsibilities of manhood were upon me, although I was under age, for I had none to advise with, and knew none upon whom I had a right to call for assistance or friendship." Fellow-citizens, the history of Mr. DOUGLAS would not have been congruous, and it might have been far less distinguished, but for the hard struggles of his youth—but for his severe discipline in cultivating the intellectual powers with which nature had endowed him. We do not consider, when we commiserate the trials of the young and unfriended, toiling on their weary way to reputation and fortune, that it is this very process by which men are made successful and great. Spare, then, your sympathy for those who in their youth are contending with difficulties, and bestow it on those who, with all their needs supplied, and without the stimulant of want, are in danger of sinking into inaction and mediocrity. It is Providence which in its mercy throws obstacles in the path of him whom it marks out for eminence, that he may gain strength and courage and resolution in overcoming them. It is thus that the path to greatness is made smooth in after life by the hard trials of our early years. At the end of three months Mr. DOUGLAS gave up his school at Winchester and commenced the practice of the law in Jacksonville. A mere youth himself, he had already given evidence of his fitness to be a teacher of men. From this moment he became conspicuous throughout the State, and he achieved a series of triumphs unexampled in the career of any one of his age. At the bar and in the political field he took from the outset a leading part, meeting the ablest and most experienced advocates and orators in debate, and always coming out of the intellectual combats in which he was engaged with increasing reputation. Offices poured in upon him in rapid succession. Early in 1835, fourteen months after his appearance at Winchester, he was chosen by the Legislature of the State Attorney for the First Judicial District; in 1836 he was elected a member of the Legislature; in 1837 he was appointed Register of the Land Office under the Federal Government; and in 1841 he was chosen a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. It is not possible within the limits of an address to say more than this; that in every position to which he was called he maintained the same high standing for integrity, talent and courage, and that with every advance in the importance of the offices he filled he developed a corresponding power and capacity for the discharge of their duties. In 1843 he was elected a representative in Congress, and from this period his reputation ceased to be local, and became identified with the history of the country. His first effort as a speaker in the Federal Legislature was as effective as his first appearance at Winchester. A bill was before the House of Representatives remitting the fine imposed on Gen. JACKSON by the Judge of the New-Orleans District after the receipt of the intelligence of peace between the United States and Great Britain, in February, 1815. During the siege the General had declared martial law, and resisted the execution of a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the Judge. As soon as peace was proclaimed he rescinded the order declaring martial law, surrendered himself to the Court, and was fined $1,000. The bill before Congress provided for refunding the fine. It had been advocated chiefly on the score of Gen. JACKSON's great services to the country; and it was conceded that he had exercised an arbitrary power, unwarranted by the Constitution. Mr. DOUGLAS took different and higher ground. He contended that the Judge was wrong in imposing the fine, and that the General did not "assume to himself any authority which was not fully warranted by his position, his duty and the unavoidable necessity of the case." These positions were maintained with an ability so marked as to attract and command general attention; and from that time forth he was ranked with the ablest debaters in a body numbering among its members some of the most distinguished men in the country. It was natural that Mr. DOUGLAS, trained as his mind had been from his earliest years to habits of self-reliance, should, in dealing with constitutional questions, strike out from the beaten track of interpretation into new paths. The instance I have cited is not the only one. In a speech in the House of Representatives on the annexation of Texas, he took the ground that the right to acquire territory, one of the most vexed questions of constitutional authority, was included within the power to admit new States into the Union. So at a subsequent period, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senate, he contended that the right to establish Territorial Governments was also included in the power to admit new States. In nearly all preceding discussions it had been assumed that the right to institute governments for the Territories was included in the power "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." The propositions thus advanced by Mr. DOUGLAS were stated and defended with his usual clearness and force, and they may be considered as constituting an essential part of the great body of commentary by which the exercise of the powers referred to is surrounded. and in regard to which divisions of opinion will continue to exist, notwithstanding the practical interpretation they have received in the legislation of the country. In 1846, three years after his election to the House of Representatives, he was chosen a member of the Senate of the United States, and he was continued in that body by successive reelections until his death, in June, 1861. As a member of both bodies, he took part in the discussion of nearly every great question which arose during those eighteen years of unexampled agitation and excitement. His speeches on the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, our foreign policy, the aggressions of European States in America, the extension of our own territorial limits, the compromise acts of 1850, the Oregon, California, Kansas, Nebraska and Lecompton controversies, internal improvements, and incidentally the question of Slavery, the prolific source of nearly all the agitations of the last quarter of a century, and of the civil war, which has drenched the country in fraternal blood, are all marked by the clearness, vigor and boldness, which were the chief characteristics of his oratory. It was perhaps in the patriotic but vain attempt to calm the prevailing excitement and close up forever the source of the dissensions which had so long distracted the country, by the preparation and defence of the compromise measures of 1850, that the great ability of Mr. DOUGLAS was more signally displayed than in any other political labor of his life. In January, 1850, MR. CLAY introduced into the Senate a series of resolutions, hoping that they might be made a basis of legislation which would be satisfactory to the contending parties. While these resolutions were under consideration, Mr. DOUGLAS, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, introduced two bills, one for the admission of California into the Union as a State, and the other for the organization of the Territories of Utah and New-Mexico and the adjustment of the boundary question with Texas. In April a Committee of 13, with Mr. CLAY at is head, was appointed, and all propositions concerning the slavery question were referred to it. On the 8th of May, Mr. CLAY reported from the Committee Mr. DOUGLAS' two bills combined in one, with a single amendment. When introduced by the latter they provided that the power of the territorial legislature should embrace all subjects of legislation consistent with the constitution. As reported by Mr. CLAY, the slavery question was expressly excepted from the power of legislation. This exception was subsequently rescinded, and the bill was passed as originally reported by Mr. DOUGLAS. The compromise measures, so far as they related to the organization of the Territories, were his work, and they were founded on the principle that the people of the Territories, though their legislatures, should determine the slavery question for themselves, "and have the same power over it as over all other matters affecting their internal polity." These measures, as you all know, though they were, at the Presidential election of 1853, approved by both the great political parties, were far from calming the popular excitement. And when Mr. DOUGLAS, in 1853, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, it led to a fierce and protracted discussion. The object, as the Committee declared in a special report accompanying it, was "to organize all Territories in the future upon the principles of the compromise measures of 1850;" and "that these measures were intended to have a much broader and enduring effect than merely to adjust the disputed question growing out of the acquisition of Mexican territory, by prescribing certain fundamental principles, which, while they adjusted the existing difficulties, would prescribe rules of action in all future time, when new Territories were to be organized or new States to be admitted into the Union; that the principle upon which the Territories of 1850 were organized was that the slavery question should be banished from the halls of Congress and the political arena, and referred to the Territories and States which were immediately interested in the question, and alone responsible for its existence;" and the report concluded by saying that "the bill reported by the committee proposed to carry into effect these principles in the precise language of the compromise measures of 1850." The repeal of the Missouri compromise was incorporated into the bill, at a subsequent period, as an amendment, and in this form it passed both houses of Congress and became a law in 1854. Whatever differences of opinion may exist or may heretofore have existed in regard to these measures, no one at this day will call in question the patriotic motive by which Mr. DOUGLAS was actuated, his deep anxiety to preserve the harmony of the Union, his sincerity, and the great intellectual power with which he maintained every position he took. No opposition in or out of the Senate, no popular clamor, no fear of personal consequences disturbed his equanimity or his courage. He threw himself into every arena in which he was assailed, and defended himself with an intrepidity and a manly frankness which always commanded the respect of those who differed with him, and with a vigor which often won them over to his own convictions. At no period of life, perhaps, did Mr. DOUGLAS appear so remarkable as on an occasion which you all remember—when he returned to this city in 1854, where he had often been received with triumphant demonstrations of respect, and appointed a meeting in front of the north market hall to speak in defence of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. It was a moment of the wildest excitement throughout the country. Kansas was rent by contending parties; associations had been organized and armed, North and South, the latter to force Slavery into that Territory, and the former to exclude it by force. Such was the popular indignation that it was determined Mr. DOUGLAS should not be heard. For more than four hours he faced an angry and excited multitude, calm, undaunted, regardless of personal danger, attempting to speak in the intervals of popular clamor, and at last quietly retiring unheard, but not the less unconquered and unconquerable. Fellow-citizens, no man that ever lived could have confronted such a demonstration of popular disapproval, if he had not felt that he had done right. Courage and a consciousness of wrong are never companions of each other; and it may be safely said, that there is not one of those who was then arrayed against him that will not, now that excitement and passion have passed away, bear testimony to the sincerity of his convictions, and the moral grandeur with which he maintained and defended them. The peculiar constitution of our Government and the character of our people have given an impulse to public speaking unknown to any other country. Oratory is of the natural growth of free institutions. There are no orators where there is no freedom of speech. They degenerated and disappeared in Greece after the era of PHILIP, and in Rome after the era of AUGUSTUS. Suffrage and education being nearly universal with us, all have the desire and the need to know whatever concerns the administration of public affairs. The communication of intelligence in regard to the designs and the policy of parties by the Press is, to a great extent, *ex parte* and incomplete; and the defect has led to a practice peculiar to the United States, of holding assemblies of the people in which all unite for the purpose of discussing public questions, both sides being defended respectively by speakers of opposite opinions. This practice is general in the Western and Southern States, but less so in the Middle and Eastern. It is to be regretted that it is not universal. Nothing can be more fair than such a comparison and criticism of measures and opinions. When misstatements may be instantly corrected, there is no temptation to make them, as there is in mere party meetings; and the facts of the case being undisputed, the influence of the speaker, apart from the merits of his cause, depends altogether on the power of his eloquence and the soundness of his logic. It has the advantage of carrying before the great tribunal of the people in every neighborhood (for there is scarce a locality in which such meetings are not held,) the issues to be tried; and thus before the right of suffrage is exercised every man is enabled to form an intelligent understanding of the duty he is to perform. It was in this field of public debate that Mr. DOUGLAS' oratory was, to a great extent, found. His labors at various periods of his life in traversing the State for the purpose of addressing these assemblies of the people are almost incredible; and the influence he acquired is due in a great degree to the impression which he made on these occasions by his eloquence and his logical power. The most memorable of these popular canvasses, and one which is not likely ever again to occur, was that of 1858, when Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. DOUGLAS, both candidates for the Senate at the time and for the Presidency two years afterwards, traversed the State, speaking together at different places designated by previous appointment, and published for the information of the people. The magnitude of the issues involved in the election of that year, (far more vital to the peace and the permanent interests of the country than any one at that time could have foreseen, although subsequent events were even then faintly foreshadowed,) the great ability of the speakers, the confidence reposed in them by the political parties which they respectively represented, and the immense multitudes that were drawn together to witness so extraordinary a contest, gave it an importance which no similar trial of intellectual power has ever attained. The relation in which they stood to each other and the whole country so soon afterwards, give it, now that their earthly labors are ended, a posthumous character of heroism surpassing that which it possessed at the time. They may be said, with perfect truth, to have been the nation's representatives and the exponents of its opinions. They were actors in a political drama as far transcending in grandeur all other popular canvasses as an epic rises in dignity above a narrative of ordinary life. In April, 1861, when the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter, Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. DOUGLAS were again together, the former as President, and the latter as a Senator of the United States, taking counsel in regard to the measures to be adopted to vindicate the insulted honor of the Government, to uphold its violated authority, and to save the Union from forcible dismemberment. Mr. DOUGLAS advised the most ample preparations and the most vigorous action. I have the highest authority for saying that he had the entire confidence of the President, and when they parted, Mr. DOUGLAS set out on that last great service of traversing the Free States, and rousing them by his resistless eloquence to the great duty of maintaining the Union unbroken against the gigantic treason by which its existence was threatened. And thus these two distinguished men, so recently opposed to each other, came together in friendly conference under the impulse of an exalted patriotism, and an impending national peril, forgetting past differences, having no thought of themselves, and desirous only of knowing how each could do most for the common cause. It pleased God that both should perish in carrying out the great purposes of their hearts. Mr. DOUGLAS died of a disease contracted in his herculean efforts in canvassing the North and West in support of the war. Mr. LINCOLN died by a flagitious act of cowardice and crime on the very day when the old flag went up on the battlements of Fort Sumter, amid the shouts, the congratulations and the tears of the thousands who came together to witness this significant vindication of the national power. Happily the one was spared till he saw the people of the Free States inspired with his own enthusiasm in the country's cause; the other till he had made his name immortal by striking from the limbs of 3,000,000 human beings the manacles of slavery, and seen the last hostile force surrendered to the armies of the Union. Fellow-citizens, there is a view of this sudden revolution in the social condition of the colored race which ought never to be overlooked. The proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN, abolishing Slavery, was an act of war, and extended only to the States which had taken up arms against the Government. It did not reach Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky or Tennessee, which remained true to their allegiance. Slavery still existed in those States; and for its final extinction, for the consummation of the great measure of manumission, for the obliteration of the only feature in our political Constitution which has ever been regarded as inconsistent with its fundamental principles of freedom and equality, the country is indebted to the present Chief Magistrate of the Union. His personal influence with the South has achieved what no power of the Government could have effected—the adoption by three-fourths of the States of the Constitutional Amendment declaring Slavery forever abolished throughout the Union. The glory of President LINCOLN was to have, by an act of his own will, emancipated all slaves within the reach of his legitimate power. The glory of President JOHNSON is to have completed what the former left unfinished, and to have made the Constitution what eleven of the thirteen original parties to it desired to make it at its formation. Two of the Slave States refused to concur in the great measure of 1865, and it will be recorded in our history as one of the marvels of the times that Slavery was abolished in Kentucky and Delaware by the votes of South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama. Let the fact be proclaimed in honor of the last-named States, and it need not be doubted that the time is near at hand when they will find in high moral considerations and an immeasurably increased prosperity cause to congratulate themselves that their names are enrolled in the great army of emancipators throughout the civilized world. In the State of Illinois there has been no great interest for a quarter of a century with which Mr. DOUGLAS was not in some degree identified. His views were eminently conservative. He opposed all useless expenditures, all loose interpretations of organic or administrative laws, all attempts to evade obligations resting upon legitimate compacts; and yet he was always one of the foremost in advocating judicious internal improvements. He was particularly conspicuous for his persevering efforts to secure the grant of lands from the United States for the Illinois Central Railroad, to which so much of the prosperity of the State is due. It is no injustice to the Representatives in Congress from Illinois, to whose active and zealous cooperation with him that invaluable grant was obtained, to say that but for his determined opposition it would have been made to a private company, and not, as he insisted it should be, to the State. You all remember his earnest and long-continued exertions, extending through a series of years, to procure the passage of a bill by Congress for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, the most gigantic enterprise of this or any other age. He addressed public meetings and wrote papers to enforce upon the judgment of the country the necessity of executing a work which he regarded as destined to become one of the strongest bonds of union between the States and the people on the two shores of this continent, and as essential to the full development of our internal resources and our commercial capacity. He did not live to see the great enterprise commenced. But, thanks to him and those who like him foresaw its importance without being appalled by its magnitude, it is now in a course of rapid execution. It was commenced a year ago; the track-layers passed Fort Kearney on the 20th of last month; they are now more than 200 miles west of Omaha; they are more than half way across the continent; on the 1st of April next this city will reach, by one unbroken railway communication, into the heart of the great plains which stretch from the Rocky Mountains eastward, and be within 200 miles of Denver in Colorado. Of the 3,300 miles of railroad required in this parallel of latitude to cross the continent, only 1,300 will remain unfinished. There is every reason to believe, should no unforeseen event occur to retard it, that in five years from this time the work will be completed, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the population on their respective shores, will be united by bonds of iron which no time can break, and a large portion of the trade with China will be turned from maritime into overland channels. The results to which this improvement must lead no human sagacity can foresee and no human calculation compute. In connection with this subject, let me call to your remembrance the general gloom which overspread the country when the late civil war broke out. The stoutest hearts were not without their misgivings, and even those of us who never doubted the issue, and who were determined from the beginning to fight it out to the end, without regard to consequences, had our hours and days of the deepest anxiety. While calling out, like the psalmist, from the depths of our distress, "*de profundis,*" the gates of our valleys and our everlasting hills were unlocked, as if in response to our cry, and treasures, which had lain buried in the darkness of ages, were poured out in boundless profusion to sustain us under the enormous burdens cast upon us by the war. To these prolific fountains of wealth the Pacific Railroad is to convey us on its way across the continent—to the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada, and the lower gold and silver-bearing ranges. The auriferous mountain chains of Europe and Asia have been penetrated and ransacked for thousands of years for the precious metals they contain. Ours are, as yet, almost untouched; and there is every reason to believe, I had almost said to fear, that the treasures which are to be developed and distributed among us, will exceed all that history has pictured of the riches of the great oriental empires. For let us bear in our remembrance that the administration of wealth by Governments is always a source of corruption; that communities grow less scrupulous as they grow more rich; that simplicity of manners gives way to luxury, and economy to extravagance; and that rivalry in industry is succeeded by that worst and most demoralizing of all competitions—emulation in expenditure. Social evils of this sort may be endured and made comparatively innocuous so long as public legislation is pure. I say to you, then, men of the West, look to the purity of your representatives in your State Legislatures and in Congress. Let them be men of talent, if they are also men of integrity. But let them, first of all, be honest and incorruptible. It was the good fortune of Mr. DOUGLAS to have borne his part in the national councils when incorruptibility was deemed as essential in a public legislator as chastity in a woman, and to have gone through life, during the highest party excitement, without a stain on his reputation in his personal or public relations. Impure legislation was the evil for which above all others the founders of our Government had the deepest concern—

"*Quod nostri timuere patres,*"

and it is on you, as voters, holding in your hands the power of selection, that the responsibility rests of maintaining the stability of the Government by confiding its administration, and especially its legislative functions, to pure men. It has pleased the Sovereign Ruler of the universe to strengthen and uphold us in the seasons of our adversity and peril. Let us implore Him not to leave us to ourselves in the more dangerous ordeal of our prosperity. The oratory of Mr. DOUGLAS was marked by the same characteristics which distinguished him in all the actions of his life. It was bold, earnest, forcible and impressive. It is quite manifest that he never chose as a model any one of the great orators of his own time or of the past. It is equally certain that he bestowed little labor on ornament. He seems to have had a single object in the preparation of his speeches—to express his thoughts in the simplest and most forcible words, and to give to his hearers the clearest conception of his meaning; and it was from the steady pursuit of this object that he acquired the extraordinary power which he possessed of moving other minds by pouring into them the overpowering convictions of his own. He never turned out of the direct path of logical deduction to run after a rhetorical figure. He never impaired the force of a plain proposition by loading it with unnecessary words. His style was the growth of practice in speaking rather than study—a practice which began in his boyhood, and which, through his early appointment to offices requiring argument and debate, became a part of his daily life. It is doubtful whether any man of his age ever spoke so often in Courts, legislative bodies and in popular assemblies. He may be said to have been eminently an orator of the people. His greatest power was, perhaps, in influencing the judgments and feelings of the masses. And yet in the Senate Chamber he was scarcely less distinguished. He was for years the associate in that arena of the first men of the Union, often their opponent in debate and never coming out of the contest without honor. Indeed, as a ready and effective debater he had very few equals. His long and laborious training in the intellectual battle-fields of the West, his clear mental conceptions, and the direct and forcible rendering of his thoughts, gave him a power in extemporaneous discussions which few other men possessed. It is unnecessary to say to you, who knew him so well, that there were occasions when, under the influence of strong excitement, he rose to the very highest flights of oratory—when the passion by which he was moved broke out into those pointed and epigramatic utterances, which live for years after the lips of the speaker have been closed forever. Such an occasion occurred in the debate on the Mexican War in the House of Representatives in 1846, when he was 33 years of age. Some of the ablest and most prominent members of that body had denounced the war as "unholy, unrighteous and damnable," when Mr. DOUGLAS turned upon them with the following outburst of fiery indignation: "Sir, I tell these gentlemen it requires more charity than falls to the lot of frail man to believe that the expression of such sentiments is consistent with the sincerity of their professions—with patriotism, honor and duty to their country. Patriotism emanates from the heart; it fills the soul; inspires the whole man with a devotion to his country's cause, and speaks and acts the same language. America wants no friends, acknowledges the fidelity of no citizen who, after war is declared, condemns the justice of her cause and sympathizes with the enemy; all such are traitors in their hearts, and it only remains for them to commit some overt act, for which they may be dealt with according to their deserts." Though Mr. DOUGLAS was always a member of the Democratic Party, he never considered himself bound by his association to support measures which he believed wrong. His sense of right, his conscientious convictions of duty were with him obligations above all party ties. It was under this high feeling of honor and self-respect, and with an independence worthy of all praise, that he broke away from the political associations with which he had been all his life identified, and denounced, resisted and opposed with all the resistless energy of his character and with all the earnestness of his eloquence what he denominated the Lecompton fraud. There can be no higher evidence of his stern integrity than his course on this occasion; no better illustration of the truth that, though party ties may bind us on questions of mere expediency, no honest man will hesitate to break away from them when the alternative is to do, on a question of principle, what he feels to be wrong. The last public appearance of Mr. DOUGLAS was on two occasions, one immediately succeeding the other. On his return to this State, after the attack on Fort Sumter, he addressed the members of the Legislature at their request, denouncing the rebellion, urging the oblivion of all party differences; appealing to his political friends and opponents to unite in support of the Government, and calling on the people to come in their strength to its rescue from the perils which surrounded it, and preserve the Union from being broken up by force of arms. In a speech to the people of Chicago, six days afterward, the same earnest appeals were made to them to lay aside all considerations but that of preserving the Government of their fathers. On this occasion he was received by all parties with demonstrations of respect, surpassing in enthusiasm, if possible, all other of the great ovations of his life. These speeches, though pregnant with the most determined spirit, and with an undoubting faith in the issue of the contest, were obviously made under great depression of feeling. He had been one of the most consistent, resolute and efficient defenders of the constitutional rights of the Southern States. He had done everything that justice and magnanimity dictated to sustain them. To the members of the Legislature he said: "Whatever errors I have committed have been leaning too far to the Southern section of the Union against my own:" to the people of Chicago that he had gone "to the utmost extremity of magnanimity and generosity," and that the return was "war upon the Government." It was this sense of the inutility of his own personal sacrifices and labors, and the ungenerous return on the part of those for whom he, and others acting with him, had done so much, that embittered the last days of his life and aggravated the disease under which he was laboring. A vein of sadness runs through these two last speeches, and it seems now, as we look back to the events speedily following them, a prefiguration of his approaching death. On these two intellectual efforts his reputation may well rest, as examples of the purest patriotism and of an undying faith in the ultimate triumph of the cause of the Union.

A few hundred yards west of us, shut out from our sight by an intervening grove, stands the Chicago University. In the magnitude of its extent, the massiveness of its architecture and its well-balanced proportions, it is not only an ornament to the city, but a living testimonial of the liberality with which private wealth has contributed to the cause of science. Two hundred students are receiving instruction within its walls from a learned and accomplished faculty, and from its noble observatory astronomy holds nightly consultations with the heavenly bodies. The ample grounds, in the centre of which the institution stands, were the munificent gift of Mr. DOUGLAS, whose name the main edifice bears. The instruction, which in his youth he labored so hard to obtain, he wished to see fully extended to the young men of this city and State. And thus shall the two structures—that of which he was one of the enlightened and liberal founders, and this of which you have laid the foundation to-day—stand side by side, we trust, for ages to come, as great landmarks of civilization, on the shore of Lake Michigan, where little more than a quarter of a century ago majestic nature from the beginning of time had not yet been roused from her silent and solitary sleep. And now, fellow-citizens, our task is done—mine in this brief and imperfect delineation of the character and review of the services of Mr. DOUGLAS; yours in laying deep in the solid earth the foundation stone of the structure which is to bear his name and stand for centuries a memorial to your children of one whose talents, political and personal integrity, and devotion to the public welfare you would wish them to know and to emulate. In the changefulness of human things the time may come when the stone which is to surmount and crown it may be brought down to the level of that which is to be laid at its base to-day. For families and races and empires and communities must, in the future as in the past, run their course and perish. But great actions, great virtues and great thoughts, emanations and attributes of the spiritual life, types of the immortality which is to come, shall live on when all the monuments that men contrive and fashion and build up to perpetuate remembrances of themselves, shall, like them, have crumbled into their primeval dust. One of the great poets of the Augustan era, nearly 1,900 years ago, boasted that his works should live as long as the priest with the silent virgin should ascend the capitolium. Of the millions of treasure lavished upon the decoration of the capitol no trace remains; its very site was long disputed; and priests and virgins, with the knowledge of the mysteries they celebrated, have been buried for more than a thousand years in the darkest oblivion. But the immortal verse, in all its purity and grace, still lives, and will make the name and genius of its author familiar until the records of human thought shall be obliterated and lost. Thus shall the name of him, whose memory you are honoring, be as imperishable as the history of the State in whose service he lived and died; borne on its annals as one who was identified with its progress and improvements; who illustrated the policy and the social spirit of the great West; who gained strength and influence from its support and confidence; and who gloried in its energy, and its unconquerable enterprise. He will be remembered above all for those heroic words, the last he ever uttered, worthy to be graven on stone and treasured to the end of time in all patriotic hearts—words, which come to us, as we stand around his grave, with a solemnity and a pathos which no language can express. When his wife bent over him as his spirit was departing, and asked him if he had anything to say to his children; forgetting himself, his domestic ties, everything precious in life, from which he was about to be severed thinking only of his country, rent by civil strife, and overshadowed by impenetrable darkness, he replied: "Tell them to obey the laws, and support the Constitution of the Union."

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

At the close of Gen. DIX's remarks loud calls were made for President JOHNSON, who made the following remarks:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have traveled over eleven hundred miles after having been invited to attend the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the monument to be erected, I will say, to my friend, personally and politically; and in accepting the invitation to be present on this occasion, it was for the purpose of bearing testimony of my high respect for a man who perished in the public service, and one whom I respected and loved. [Cheers.] I have no eulogy to pronounce. That has been done better than I could do it, and it will be handed down and placed in the possession of all who took any interest in the history and character of the distinguished individual who is now no more. [Applause.] Some men may wear the civic wreath which the nation weaves for those who serve their country in lofty positions, or they may be graced with laurels prepared for those who defend her in the hour of peril, and their names may be engraved upon the imperishable records of national glory. This column is reared in memory of the legislator and the representative man. A consciousness of duty performed was his remuneration while living, and his reward will be the inscription of his name high on the cenotaph erected by a grateful nation to commemorate the services of those who lived and toiled for the people and the Union of the States. [Immense applause.] Fellow-citizens, I believe in my heart that if we could communicate with the dead and cause them to know what was transpiring on earth, were it possible for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to be disturbed from his slumber, he would rise from his grave, shake off the habiliments of the tomb, and proclaim, "The Constitution and the Union, they must be preserved." [Great applause.]

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

After the President had concluded Mr. SEWARD was called upon and responded as follows:

Like the President, I am not here to make a speech. Less than on any other occasion could I consent to speak without consideration. It would be a disrespect to the great dead to offer a hurried and heedless tribute to the greatness and fame of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. [Cheers.] You have just heard, as all the world knows, that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was concerned many years in the great affairs of this nation at the capital. You are not ignorant that I have been concerned in the same way for the last eleven years of his life—that I was an associate in the Senate of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. During the last six months of that period I was a fellow-laborer on the same side in supporting the same great cause. And I say that cause was the Union against the rebellion. All the previous portions of that time we were in a party sense adversaries. It is among the proudest of my personal recollections that, although we were enemies, as the world understands it, political men arrayed against each other by partisan combinations for ten years, and were political friends and associates for only six months; yet, notwithstanding this, the widow, the children, the kindred, the friends and the party of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS paid me the extraordinary compliment of asking me to be the orator on the occasion for which we have assembled. It proved this, namely: That STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was a great and generous man. Had he not been he could not have gone through ten years of opposition to me without leaving in my heart a pang or wound. It proved that I knew all the while that he was a patriot, and that he thought me to be one also. When they, broken down with grief for his loss—struck down as he was on the ramparts of his country's defence—came to me and begged to commit to me the care of his great name and memory, I was unable to accept the precious trust. I am glad now that I declined, because I rejoice that the task of his eulogist has been performed by one who, throughout his whole life, was united to him in the bonds of political as well as personal friendship, who, therefore, could more justly appreciate his great merits, and who, having sympathised with him so deeply and so long, knew how his fame ought to be presented for the emulation of his countrymen. I am sure the oration just delivered will live in history and the affection of mankind long after you and I shall have perished, and even after this corner stone shall be crumbled into dust. And what, fellow-citizens, made a whole nation admire him during the last eventful years of his life? What is it that has made us unanimous in the homage now paid his memory? It was because in the most fearful crisis that ever overtook our country, he rushed forward to the country's defence, and gave up his life in the effort to maintain and save the Union of these States, [applause] and through it to preserve for posterity the blessings which by the will of Providence it was designed to confer. It shows one great and important truth from which men in every age should take encouragement. It is a mistake to suppose the greatest merit on earth is to found an Empire or State; there is a great deal more merit in preserving it. The study I have been obliged to make of the affairs of nations has satisfied me that he who saves a falling State is greater than he who founds a State. [Great applause.] Therefore, I think that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS with ABRAHAM LINCOLN will live in the memory and homage of mankind equally with the Washingtons and Hamiltons of the Revolutionary age. For myself, I could not ask a higher commendation to the favor of mankind in future ages than this. When they shall mark and read the trials of this our beloved country under the Administrations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON that they may find that with ABRAHAM LINCOLN and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS I was in true association, and with ULYSSES S. GRANT and DAVID J. FARRAGUT, and with all the great heroes and all the great statesmen who have given to the American people a new lease of life, a life that I now feel able to defy faction, sedition and powerful enemies to destroy, either now or hereafter, forevermore.

THE CLOSE.

Mr. SEWARD's speech terminated the ceremonies, and immediately afterward the crowd dispersed. Nothing occurred to mar the proceedings of the day. All along the route President JOHNSON was the recipient of kind notice from his fellow-citizens, while at times they rent the air with their acclamations. Others of his distinguished party were heartily cheered. The Presidential party was composed of President Johnson, Gen. Grant, Gen. Rawlings, Admiral Farragut and lady, Secretary Seward, Major Seward, Secretary Welles, lady and son; Edgar T. Welles, Señor Romero, Gen. McCullum, Surgeon-General Barnes, Surgeon Norris, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral Radford, U. S. N.; Lieut. McKinley, U. S. N.; Col. W. G. Moore, Col. R. Morrow, L. A. Gobright, W. W. Worden, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., R. S. Spofford, Gen. Steedman and lady, Gen. Rousseau, Mr. Kountz, Mr. Potts, Gen. Custer and lady, Major Field, D. T. Patterson and wife, Miss Greer, Marshal Gooding, Marshal O'Beirne, J. McGinness and lady, S. Cadwallader, H. A. Chadwick, H. Murphy, two sons of S. A. Douglas, Major John V. Furey, Postmaster-General Randall, Gen. George Cook, Mr. Granger, Senator Doolittle and wife, B. C. Truman and Miss Juda Marsh.

In addition to these there were present upon the special stand Gen. Meade and Staff, Gen. Barry, Col. Biddle, Col. Buche, Major Emery, Col. Meade, John A. Kasson, of Iowa; Col. Dent and City Council of Louisville, W. A. Richardson, Illinois, Gen. Craig, Missouri; T. Lyle Dickey, Gen. Add. Saunders, Iowa; Gen. Robinson, Judge W. Kellogg, Nebraska; Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, Senator Parsons, Gov. Patten and Alexander White, of Alabama; Mr. Hogan, of Missouri, and about a hundred others.

The Knight Templars made an imposing display, more than seven thousand being in the procession, besides others from all parts of the country.

THE PRESIDENT ACCEPTS THE INVITATION TO VISIT LOUISVILLE.

The President has consented to visit Louisville, Ky., on his return from St. Louis. This will cause some change to be made in the time-table for travel after leaving Indianapolis. The return programme giving time of arrival at Louisville, Cincinnati, &c., will be made out to-morrow.

Accident to a Freight Train on the Freehold and Jamesburgh Railroad —One Man Killed and Three Injured.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Thursday Morning, Sept. 6.

A serious railroad accident occurred about one mile from this place last evening, on the Freehold and Jamesburgh Railroad, resulting in the death of one man, named S. O. DAVISON, and the injury of three others.

The train, with Engine No. 36 C. & A. R. R., left Freehold with eighteen cars, loaded with marl, at 6:20 A. M., and when about one mile out met with this accident.

The first intimation the engineer had of anything being wrong was the engine jumping and swaying, and before he could give any alarm he was hauled about twenty feet from his post. The fireman and the deceased, a passenger, were on the tender and jumped when they saw the engine going off, but the deceased did not leap far enough and the tender fell over upon him. He had been assisting in surveying a railroad from Freehold to Squamkum, and was returning to Jamesburg. He was a young man, and much respected. The names of the parties injured are engineer GEORGE HARDY, brakeman MICHAEL QUINN, the other name I have not been able to ascertain.

The engine was turned completely around and three or four cars were smashed and are piled upon each other. This is the first fatal accident that has ever occurred on this road.

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